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Labor Racket Finds Outlet In Sweatshop

Fly-by-Night Employers Grind Workers Down to Penny Wages

Hope Seen in Codes

Cutthroat Competition Adds to Menace of Overwork and Underpay

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—The sweatshop has returned to American industry in its worst form, and groups combating the exploitation of workers are following with intense concern Washington proceedings on the fair practices code to be drawn up under provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, hoping that this code will make conditions now obtaining of $4-a-week wages for 70 hours' work impossible.

In the last 10 years, and increasingly in the last six years, the work that devoted men and women accomplished over a long period of time has been going for naught in a system of over-work, under-pay and labor evils that had been thought vanished long ago. The industrial standards built up so laboriously are seen by social workers and responsible labor officials and leaders as collapsing like card houses, with wages slashed in industry after industry beyond a subsistence level in many cases.

Back of it is the extreme exigency of the unemployed to get work at any price, the necessity of consumers to stretch their budgets the furthest possible limit and the slave-driving methods of the pirates and raiders of industry—the employers of the sweatshop, the runaway plant, the gypsy industry—whose only concern is to get out the work and who watch only the profits.

These latter are the nation's newest racketeers. Their demoralizing, cutthroat and fly-by-night competitive practices have been brought to the light of public discussion by the joint efforts of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania; officials of state labor departments, the National Consumers' League, the Woman's Trade Union League and public-spirited citizens throughout the country.

'Shows Up' Labor Racket

While the National Industrial Recovery Act is an emergency measure limited to two years, it is hoped in these quarters that, in its functioning, "public attention will be focused on the human labor racket until legislation looking to a civilized industrial order will have been written into the statute books of every state in the Union," for it is seen that the only surety against continued recurrence of such practices is in the law.

This year six more states have adopted mandatory wage laws, Utah patterning its statute after that of California; New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and New Hampshire adopting the code drafted by the Consumers' League's industrial standards committee with the help of Dr. Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard University. It is believed that this code cannot be put aside on constitutional grounds, as was the compulsory minimum wage law for women and children by the Supreme Court in 1923.

The worst of the parasitical industries are the millinery, dressmaking, neckwear and pocketbook trades, according to the reports of labor and welfare officials, but the evils prevalent in these reach out as well into radio and electric equipment plants, laundries, paper box plants, dry cleaning establishments, shops where cosmetics are made, lamp shade factories, soap factories, chewing gum packing, and cracker packing.

Proof on Every Hand

Complaints that pour into labor departments report a spice company paying $2.50 a week; a shirtmaker paying three-fourths of a cent for sewing buttonholes in 12 shirts; a

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Things Present

Your friend who has voted for repeal, but who would deplore the return of the evils that existed before prohibition, has a question put squarely to him on the editorial page. It might be well to see to it that he reads it.

It is a crisis in fatherhood when the son is no longer a child. How this problem was met in one family is explained on the Progress in Education page.

Mr. Gilmore shares with us some of the things he has seen from his country home, on the Home Forum page.

Thrifty readers will find something of interest in "Eating Sensibly at Small Cost" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

When we have read in the Bible about the lilies of the field, have we realized that many of these same blossoms grow in America? Read the article 'n the Home Building and Gardening page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Scores Three Victories in Air Races

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

COL. ROSCOE TURNER LANDING AT LOS ANGELES

Completing Fastest Transcontinental Flight In History and Breaking Own Record of 12 Hours, 33 Minutes by Nearly an Hour, as Crowd of 50,000 Hail Nation's Outstanding Racing Airmen.

Livingston Heads List of Winners At Chicago Air Races

Abel Breaks World Record by Making 17 Loops in Glider

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Johnny Livingston, fresh from his Fourth of July $5000 winnings at the American air races, today promised to thrill the crowds in a grand finale of stunting a plane while skimming over the ground at a speed of 300 miles an hour.

His was billed as the feature attraction of the final day of the four-day racing program. A crowd of 40,000 persons yesterday saw the Aurora, Ill., speed "demon" fly his plane 213.40 miles an hour to win a 35-mile race at an average of 204.54 miles an hour. Second and third places went to Art Davis, East Lansing, Mich., at 202.88 miles an hour and Harold Neumann, Moline, Ill., at 170.81.

Other races on the Independence Day card were 25-mile affairs and were won by Joe Jacobson, Kansas City, Mo., at 155.40 miles an hour, and Douglas David, Atlanta, Ga., at 140.06. Runners-up to Jacobson were Harvey Mummert, Hammondsport, N. Y., and Clarence MacArthur, Tampa, Fla., while Jack Wright, Utica, N. Y., and Mattie Laird, Chicago, were second and third, respectively, to Davis.

Lon Yancey, famous as a transatlantic pilot, gave the huge crowd a thrill when he went aloft for three hours in his autogiro in an attempt to break his own altitude record of 21,500 feet. But when he landed he said he had been able to do no better than 19,500 feet. In another event the spectators saw a glider piloted by Charles Abel, Chicago, make 17 loops for a new world's record.

Turner Breaks Records In 100-Mile Air Races

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP)—A golden monoplane with Col. Roscoe Turner of Hollywood behind the stick, broke all precedent for speed flying at the national air races yesterday before a crowd estimated by race officials at 50,000 by adding the two closed course classics of the races to his victory of Saturday in the cross-country dash.

The speed flier, long a figure among the nation's outstanding racing airmen, flew to first place in the 100-mile free-for-all at a speed of 241.051 miles per hour and swept down a straightaway course at 280.963 miles per hour to make a clean sweep of the three principal races. His victories yesterday marked the first time any flier ever scored victories in these three events of the national air races, and for his efforts he drew down $9500 in cash prizes, in addition to trophies.

Third place in the 100-mile event went to Lee Gehlbach, Detroit, and with it $1125 in cash.

The spectacular racing plane crash of Hoot Gibson, cowboy film actor, in the speed race here Monday resulted in the only fatality during the National Air Races.

The women's contest saw Mrs. Haizlip, holder of the women's speed record of 252 miles an hour set at the races in Cleveland last year, take the lead at the start and once out in front she was never headed. Second place went to Mrs. Hattie Bowman, Los Angeles, third to Gladys O'Donnell, Long Beach, Calif., and fourth to Harriet Sumner, also of Los Angeles.

In the other two races of the day, Roy Minor of Hollywood, flying one of the ships of Ben O. Howard of Kansas City, won first place and a prize of $900, averaging 193.930 m. p. h. The third race was won by Lee Miles of Los Angeles at a speed of 160.891 m. p. h. He won $360.

Newfoundland to Study Transocean Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. John's, N. F., July 5

THE Canadian Government seaplane with Major Herring and Major J. A. Wilson, directors of Canadian civil aviation, landed at Quidividi Lake at 11:30 a. m. today.

The party was met by Mr. L. E. Emerson, Attorney-General, Mr. J. C. Pudester, Secretary of State, and Mr. W. C. Winsor, Minister of Posts.

Their purpose, it was understood, is to discuss aviation matters relative to transocean service. Representatives of the Pan American and Imperial Airways are due tomorrow.

Vines Again Beats Cochet to Enter Wimbledon Final

American Youth Turns Back French Net Star, 6-2, 8-6, 3-6, 6-1

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 5 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon tennis champion, today defeated the former French ruler of the tennis courts, Henri Cochet, for the third straight time, winning in four sets in the semifinals of the Wimbledon championships, 6—2, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1.

The new and the old kings of the courts first met in the challenge round for the Davis Cup at Auteuil last July, with Vines the victor in a five sets encounter, 6—4, 6—0, 5—7, 6—8, 6—2.

They met again in the finals of the United States championships at Forest Hills in September last year, and this time the tall American youngster swamped the little Frenchman for a straight-set victory, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Vines Enters Finals

By his triumph today Vines qualified to defend his title in the final, Saturday, against Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, winner of the other semifinal.

Vines was in superb form as he ran through the first set, dashing to the net behind his cannonball service to smash Cochet's returns.

The champion's forehand-drive was working especially well, frequently going like a bullet to flick the dust at the corners for easy placements. One particularly beau-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Stores of Boston To Draw Up Code

Executives of Boston stores will meet tomorrow with the Retail Trade Board to draft a tentative code of fair practice in retail merchandising in line with the new industrial recovery legislation, it was announced today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the trade board.

Boston stands high among the department and specialty establishments of the nation, says Mr. Bloomfield. It observes 45 working hours a week, and in chain, variety and grocery stores women are employed 48 hours a week.

Wages in department and specialty stores are established at a minimum of $18 a week for adult men, $14 for adult women and $10 for juniors. California pays adult women $16 minimum for 48 hours' work, he said.

Federal Scheme To Take Up Slack In Buying Defined

Public Affairs Institute Hears Plan to Balance Industrial Scales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 5—A federal revolving fund to restore the balance whenever producing capacity outweighs consuming power was proposed before the seventh annual Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia here last night by Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, New York lecturer and author.

This was the first public presentation of the scheme, known as the Deane plan, after its co-author, Mr. Arthur Lytle Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation. The plan has been put before industrial and labor leaders of the country and is being studied in Washington by cabinet members as a possible permanent successor to the Industrial Recovery Act which is limited in duration to two years.

The basic idea of the proposal, as explained by Mr. Norton, is the progressive expansion of consumption through the use of funds which otherwise would go into excess producing capacity.

Grounded on the theory that the workers constitute the primary market and must be provided with sufficient purchasing power to raise the total consumption of the country to the level of the total producing capacity, the plan calls for a revolving fund which would contribute to consumption whenever necessary to sustain the national income and the value of national wealth. This fund would be replenished by a fractional contribution from the additional income thus assured.

Pay For Loss of Hours

If the hours of employment of any group of workers fall below the regional average, or the national average, they would be reimbursed by supplemental compensation equal to 50 per cent of their hourly rate of pay. Twenty-five per cent of their hourly rate would be collected from all workers for each hour by which their employment exceeds the average and an equal amount would be taken from their employers as "employment security taxes." In addition, special surtaxes would be levied on all net incomes in excess of $3000 whenever the yearly average exceeds the national average.

Mr. Norton made the following points as he introduced the plan:

1. It is flexible, making its adjustments from moving averages.
2. It automatically adjusts the effects of technological unemployment.
3. The bargaining power of labor and employers, remains unimpaired.
4. The need for charity is eliminated.
5. The evils of over-investment, due to a desire for increased security and to inability to spend more than a comparatively small percentage of income, are mitigated.
6. Its operation would work to the economic advantage of every element in the nation.
7. It insures the employment of all workers and eliminates the need for haphazard unemployment insurance in the different states.
8. It would require only a simple amendment to the federal income tax law.
9. It not only eliminates the need for control of present production but opens the way to entirely new areas of profitable production.

Mr. Morton estimated that the amount required for the return to a normal national employment, based on the last 10 years, would be about

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'Mighty Weapon' For Defense Of Schools Sought

N. E. A. Leader Calls for Unification of All Educational Groups

By MARJORIE SCHULEI

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 5—The 8000 delegates attending the seventy-first annual convention of the National Education Association celebrated Independence Day by going independent themselves to a degree hitherto unknown in the history of the organization with a program of Fourth of July orations criticizing rather than extolling the nation.

Abandoning the traditional "My country, right or wrong," attitude, the speakers urged changes which, in their opinion, would make the country right, leading toward the enunciation today of a definite policy for education itself by Mr. Paul C. Stetson, superintendent of schools, Indianapolis, Ind., president of the association's department of superintendence, and Mr. John K. Norton of Columbus University, head of the association's joint commission on the emergency in education.

Mr. Stetson admitted that school buildings, like hotels and offices, may have become too ornate in the years preceding 1929, but that since then teachers' salaries in one-fourth of the cities have been reduced 12 per cent to 43 per cent, the items for capital outlay have been brought down 57 per cent at a time when building costs are less than at any period since 1914, and that in 1933 there has been spent approximately $74 per child as against $82 in 1928.

In addition to carrying on its emergency commission to defend education, Mr. Stetson declared that the association must undertake to unite 800,000 teachers, 2,000,000 members of parent-teacher associations, 40,000 school board members, faculties, trustees and alumni of higher institutions, and the countless members of civic associations and service clubs in "a mighty weapon for the defense of public education."

Having organized its army, education must then proceed with a great national and local drive "to acquaint the American people with all of the facts about educational expenditures," said Mr. Stetson, making it clear that "we favor and are practicing sound, constructive economies."

The work of the emergency commission will be carried forward energetically, Mr. Norton assured the convention, collating material on the present financial condition of the schools and bringing this to the attention of taxpayers, parents, and the public generally.

A new one-year course for the schools in the problems of democracy was recommended to the convention by Mr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, who said, "It is now necessary for us

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Chile to Increase Salaries as Offset To Inflation Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A significant step toward the readjustment of national economic conditions after two years of inflation is seen in an official announcement that the Government will grant salary increases to public officials ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. The decision followed closely on a similar concession to school teachers and an informal intimation to industrial leaders that the time was ripe for wage increases.

Judged by the increased price level as a result of inflation, it is recognized that wage increases are long overdue, though an important section of the newspaper press questions whether every industry has yet reached an earning position to afford it. The Government claims that public salary increases will cost but an extra 20 millions of pesos in this year's budget and that these will easily be financed out of ordinary income.

The Finance Minister, Señor Gustavo Ross, is reported to have admitted that revenue from new taxation has exceeded his expectations. It is known definitely that the sales tax has so far yielded 50 per cent more than calculated.

Supplementary estimates will be introduced to legalize the salary increases in government departments which will be classified as a "cost of living bonus," and are to commence July 1.

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Priceless 'Strads' Found at Madrid In Archives of National Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Two violins and a cello made especially for the Spanish court by Stradivarius in 1737 have been found among the Republic's treasures in the musical archives of the National Palace here. The treasures are now being catalogued.

Señor Jose Garcia Marcellan, custodian of the archives, who is himself a well-known musician, has proposed that public concerts of classical music be given in the Palace with the priceless instruments, particularly during the tourist season. By putting the instruments to use, he pointed out recently, they can be maintained in good condition, and in this way tourists here can hear something special in the way of musical entertainment. The instruments have not been used for nearly a century.

Señor Marcellan has also proposed letting the most advanced students at the Conservatory of Music use the Stradivariuses to aid them in appreciating perfect tone in violins.

A missing bass viol, which originally formed part of the set, is being sought by Señor Marcellan. Another viol, which completed the set, has been located by him in London. These two viols were found to be missing when a Palace inventory was made following the departure of Joseph Bonaparte.

In the musical archives of the Palace there are more than 30,000 works of music, which are now being catalogued. The oldest music dates back to 1734, the year in which fire destroyed a section of the Palace.

Roosevelt Seeks Stable Prices By Putting Dollar on Leash; London Awaiting Concession

Continuation of Conference Rests on Modified Stand by Roosevelt

Americans Prevent Adjournment Move

Big Four Outline Basis of Agreement to Limit Wheat Production

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5—Fresh instructions from President Roosevelt, designed, if not to save the World Economic Conference, at least to transfer blame for its adjournment and collapse from the shoulders of the United States, arrived early today and kept the American delegation in close discussion for the entire morning.

Events have moved rapidly since the President's note Monday fell upon the conference. For 24 hours until last night everybody thought the conference should adjourn, recognizing the impossibility of making progress toward either stabilization or tariff agreements.

The bureau met last night primarily for the purpose of receiving proposal for adjournment from the Dutch delegation as spokesmen for the gold bloc. But the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, forestalled this step by moving that the bureau itself adjourn until Thursday morning to give opportunity for sober reflection and for fresh instructions from Washington to arrive which might soften the blow of Monday's note and open the way to further useful work at the conference.

Strong Call for Adjournment

The intense preoccupation of the American delegation with Washington's latest word now that it has arrived is taken to imply that the group here is continuing telephonic talks with the White House and may find the note merely adds to complications.

It is almost universally recognized here that unless Mr. Roosevelt changes his front respecting stabilization it is useless to continue the conference. Only the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as personal sponsor of the conference, and the American delegation which stands to receive the blame, are anxious to avoid adjournment. But nine-tenths of the delegations and even the American delegates, speaking privately, are unanimous in calling for adjournment.

However, there is a strong tendency toward face-saving. Under these tactics the conference would continue perhaps for weeks more, drafting resolutions none of which really tackled the fundamentals of economic and monetary problems. The conference would thus slowly fade away instead of meeting a sudden end. Most observers regard such a termination as more harmful to the world than an immediate and frank recognition of the necessities of the situation.

Two Major Conclusions

Frank fact-facing, in impartial conference opinion, involves two major conclusions. They are: First, the fundamental cause of the conference crisis is Mr. Roosevelt's rejection of even the slightest gesture toward currency steadying. This basic factor reveals a grave divergence between gold countries and the United States, which is embarking upon a policy of commodity dollar or managed currency.

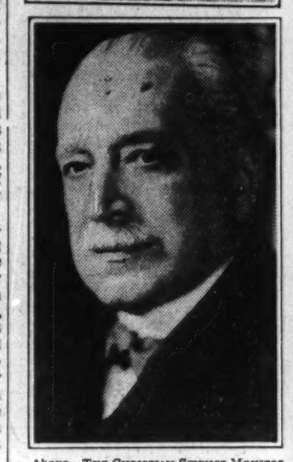
The second important admission prevalent here is that beyond the slightest doubt the conference crisis has been caused by the undiplomatic tone of Mr. Roosevelt's note.

Every critic here agrees that but for the tone of that communication the conference could be kept going much longer.

It is impossible to overstate the resentment which has grown out of the President's communication. Even The Times, an ultra conservative leader which defends Mr. Roosevelt warmly on other issues says: "The manner of the statement was resented far more than the matter and indeed it is difficult to defend."

While the conference floundered in the sloughs of prospective adjournment, four wheat countries reared a very loose general agreement and

Leavening World's Loaf



Above—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Below—© Underwood

TWO LONDON CONFEREES
Above—STANLEY M. BRUCE, Australia. Below—Dr. THOMAS Le BRETON, Argentina.

Austria Wonders At Hitler's Quick Change of Tone

Conciliatory Attitude in Reich Makes Deep Impression in Vienna

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 5—The official press department of the Austrian Government has given the Vienna press a long and friendly communication from Herr Adolf Hitler's press department in Berlin, which clearly indicates a striking change in the tactics of the Reich Government toward Austria. The conciliatory tone of the comments of this morning's issue of the official organ of the Dollfuss Party, the Reichpost, gives rise to the hope that the tension in Austro-German relations may be greatly lessened.

The communication from the Hitler press department recounts with apparent approval all the dictatorial measures recently taken by the Dollfuss Government and notes with satisfaction that Austria is entering the group of "authoritative" states beside Italy, Germany and Russia.

Continuing, it states that Herr Hitler has no intention of depriving Austria of its independence and suggests the possibility of the two sovereign German states working side by side.

Approval also is expressed of the economic and the prospective parliamentary measures of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor. The communication concludes with the proposal that Austria's National Socialists, who comprise a third of the pupulation of the country, should be admitted to a corresponding participation in the Austrian Government.

The response of the Dollfuss paper to this offer is reserved, but conciliatory. The proposal is by no means rejected, but a spokesman of the Austrian Government categorically states that no agreement can be made with the Austrian National Socialists until they change their tactics and choose new leaders.

Informed circles here believe that this communication marks the beginning of a new kind of campaign on the part of Herr Hitler in his fight to dominate Austria and unite all Germans in a single nation wholely with him as the recognized leader of the entire Teutonic world. The violent methods heretofore practiced have completely failed and have not only won world sympathy for this country, but have provoked a feeling of Austrian patriotism such as never existed before.

Since these tactics have brought bankruptcy to the National Socialist movement here, Herr Hitler, it is believed, is now trying to gain control of Austria by conciliatory means. Austria still constitutes, it is held, the first object of his foreign policy and now that he is unchallenged master of the Reich and has concluded a tentative agreement with the most powerful potential opponent the Roman Catholic Church, it is expected that he will bend all his energies to obtaining domination of Austria, his own birthland.

Hopes to Evolve Plan for Managed Currency on Fluid Basis

Value Governed By Commodity Index

Desire to Find Some True Balance Hinges on His Attitude on London

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5—The Roosevelt Administration is giving serious consideration to a permanent "managed currency." A metallic reserve would still be kept as backing for the dollar, but under the plan the amount of this reserve would be varied from time to time in accordance with the fluctuations of some commodity price index—yet to be decided upon.

The object of this movement would be to bring about a permanent stable level of prices—one, in the words of Mr. Roosevelt, that would be the same a generation hence as today.

With this ultimate goal in sight, the policy of the United States as regards temporary stabilization at London is profoundly affected. Mr. Roosevelt's' message to London must be read in the light of this objective.

The Administration feels that temporary stabilization would give only temporary and superficial aid, and that the ultimate solution requires some sort of a "managed currency" for every nation.

Has Power to Act

Long talked about by academic economists, Mr. Roosevelt's deep interest and possible utilization of the scheme is regarded as one of the most profoundly important developments of his Administration. The touchstone to the whole matter is the power Congress has put into his hands of increasing or diminishing the power of gold in the dollar up to 50 per cent. He is the first President with such power and accordingly the first man with authority, if he desires it, to bring the long-discussed index dollar into existence.

The theory on which the proposition would proceed is comparatively simple. Prices are fixed, according to economists, by the ration of the supply of goods to the supply of gold. The paper dollar is simply an I. O. U. for a fixed weight of gold. In the past there have been fluctuations on one side or another. If goods became very plentiful a dollar would buy more and "prices" fell; or the reverse might be true, and would rise. This fluctuation in price produced untold difficulties for business. Every contract for future payment in dollars had this element of uncertainty. The contract might be made in "dear" dollars and yet when the time came for payment it would be made in "cheap" dollars.

American has just been passing through such a condition and the matter is very sharply in the consciousness of the whole country.

Would Change Whole Picture

Under the commodity index scheme of managed currency this whole picture would change. If prices tended to go up, the Government would simply jiggle with the supply of gold behind each dollar until the movement had been corrected. Suppose it was decided that the dollar—that is, a fixed weight of gold—should buy one pair of shoes. Then suppose prices of shoes began to rise. By announcing that the dollar henceforth would only be worth a smaller amount of gold, then the ratio of dollar and shoes would be kept steady.

But the proposal goes much further than that. Instead of the price of shoes, the average price of many hundreds of commodities would be taken. These would be employed as single "index," an index showing the rise and fall of general prices. The Department of Labor has one index now—an index embracing almost 750 commodities. Theoretically, it would be upon some such index as this that the weight of gold in the "commodity dollar" would be manipulated.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale has been president of the Stable Money Association for years—an organization formed largely by him and designed to promote a managed currency through an index dollar.

From highest sources it is learned that some such plan for a managed currency is in prospect by the Roosevelt Administration. Just what form it will take is still uncertain. It is in the experimental stage.

Cottage Organ Brings 30 Cents; Salt Box, 65

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The old-time cottage organ no longer is in demand, according to those attending a sale at Winchester, Va., recently. The auctioneer spent 15 minutes begging for bids on an instrument in good repair and capable of producing tuneful melodies in capable hands, and, finally, some one encouraged him with a bid of 25 cents.

He continued his "cries" industriously, and at last let the instrument go for 30 cents. Next he took up a small wooden box used in the kitchen as a salt container and bidding became spirited until it reached 65 cents, the sale price.

Chautauqua Opens Its Sixtieth Term With New Outlook

World Affairs Demands More Attention Than Local, Director Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 5—Summer courses of six weeks duration opened today at Chautauqua Institution under the general direction of Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the organization. At this, the sixtieth season of the summer school, the two strongest departments are music and education.

The prominent part which discussions of international problems will occupy in the speakers' forum of the institution this season was described by Dr. Bestor as one of the outstanding characteristics which contrast with previous programs. Audiences at the sessions are demanding discussions on world affairs rather than on topics of local importance, Dr. Bestor said.

Referring to this tendency to cultivate a "world consciousness," Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, in an address last night which officially opened the summer forum, urged closer attention to domestic problems as the best contribution a nation can make in the general welfare.

Mr. Colby recalled an incident near the close of President Wilson's Administration when the Chief Executive criticized international conferences for spending themselves in "futile talk."

"The question is taking form in many minds, not only in this country but elsewhere, whether mankind has not been too engrossed in the broad panorama of world events to the sacrifice of obvious duties as well as opportunities that lay close at hand," Mr. Colby said, "whether, in other words, we have not been seeking too comprehensive a formula of recovery, ignoring the possibility that perhaps the best contribution a nation can make to world rehabilitation is to put its own house in order.

"Certainly the influence which emanates from a healthy, vigorous and self-sustaining people must be both curative and stimulating. A restored America would doubtless contribute more to revival of world trade than our sympathetic coöperation with other nations in the effort to standardize adversity and to distribute equally the burden of supporting a cosmopolitan economic system which gives many signs of tottering to its fall.

"When armies of Soviet Russia, invading Poland, had almost succeeded in the capture of Warsaw, it was part of my duty to present the situation to Wilson and to consult his judgment. I suggested an international conference, but he waved it aside, saying he had had enough of conferences; that they spent themselves in futile talk, and in this instance would but aggravate the danger."

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Zitkala-Sa and Hoksina-Waste Joyfully Serve Fellow Indians

Appeal Made to Tribes to Promote Activities of Self-Help Type

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As president of the National Council of American Indians, Gertrude Bonnin—or to call her by her Sioux Indian name, Zitkala-Sa meaning, Red Bird, works for the Indian at a modern desk in her pleasant home at Clarendon, Va., a suburb of Washington, save when she visits the Indians on their reservations. Her husband, Capt. Raymond T. Bonnin, U.S.A., retired, whose Indian name is Hoksina Waste (Good Boy). He, who is also a Sioux, is the energetic and efficient executive secretary-treasurer of the organization. This National Council of American Indians is an association of the Indians for the Indians and by the Indians and not an officer receives a cent of salary. Though active members must be Indians, associate white members are solicited and the annual fee of $1 is just so much help for some far-away Indian.

In Gertrude Bonnin's latest Bulletin sent to the members of the National Council, she included the following:

"You all know our motto, 'Help Indians Help Themselves!' Let each of you help at least one Indian to help himself or herself into better ways of living. Let this one Indian be *yourself*. It is a good thing to begin at home. Plant a garden. Drop in a row of flower seeds. The colorful and fragrant blossoms will gladden you this summer while you hoe your vegetables."

Senator's Service Appreciated

Another paragraph in the same announcement reads:

"Indians are looking hopefully for the realization of President Roosevelt's great plan for all Americans. It sounds like happy days would be here again. With equal fervor of the white citizens, poverty-stricken Indian people desire jobs. There should be no race discrimination, as Indians were heroic soldiers in the World War. Indians were considered men enough to fight in defense of democracy; they deserve remembrance now."

Captain Bonnin has studied law to help as far as possible in having bills passed by Congress that will be of benefit to the Indians. Although Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota will no longer be chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, the Bonnins hope he will remain a member of the committee, as he has proved to be a loyal friend to all Indians.

The Bonnins specially urge the Indians to hold their land in trust and to follow the good example of former Vice-President Charles Curtis, member of the Kaw tribe who still holds his land in trust.

Again in writing to the local lodges of the different tribes, members of the National Council, Gertrude Bonnin issues the following appeal:

"Indians, prove you are alive by self-help activities. Have more confidence in yourselves. Use your God-given powers. The way is open for improvement in your hearts, in your homes, your lodges and your daily duties. Act!"

Capable and Cheerful

Such is Gertrude Bonnin, the capable president of the National Council of American Indians, while Zitkala-Sa, the woman, has a distinct personality that radiates good cheer and helpfulness to all who come in contact with her. The writer had long wished to meet her and during the last Lake Mohonk Indian Conference she had that opportunity.

While in the lower exchange of the hotel the afternoon before the real sessions began two Indians entered, Zitkala-Sa whose face glowed with enthusiasm, the other the tall, dignified Hoksina-Waste, the Sioux name of Captain Bonnin.

To Ta-de-win fell the pleasant task of seeing that the Indian visitors felt at home at lovely Mohonk. During meal times she was seated at the same table with Zitkala-Sa, Hoksina-Waste and the occasional Indian visitors to the conference. Then the talk drifted to the Indians of the olden days and what appeared on their menus.

Comparison With 'Old Days'

Said Zitkala-Sa: "Oh, the men in those days! No old men as you see today with stooping shoulders and discouraged looks. Oh, no, in those days in their picturesque Sioux costume our old men rode their horses expressing with dignified mien a joy of living that has gone with the other things the whites have taken from us."

As the elaborate courses were served, the writer remarked: "Surely you didn't have such food as this in the long ago."

"Certainly not so varied," answered Zitkala-Sa, "but we had most delicious food and if we had served the different kinds of food at the same meal it would have made a five-course dinner. There was always a stew of some kind, perhaps venison. Although we didn't have roast lamb with mint sauce such as we are having today we had roast duck with a peppermint drink that was just as delicious."

"Don't forget" remarked Hoksina Waste, "that we had hide cut up and cooked in such a way that it made one's mouth water."

"We also had a species of wild potato of which we were very fond and then there were wild beans and tipsina," continued Zitkala-Sa.

Foods of Wide Variety

In answer to a puzzled look on the writer's face, Zitkala-Sa explained: "Tipsina is of bulbous form and very good for it tast s something like a coconut. We still have it today. Then don't forget there were the berries and wild fruit and corn with everything that corn makes. Besides there was the wild game and buffalo, or if put in the right order according to the white man's menu we should say,—stew, meat, wild potato, corn bread, tipsina, fruit and berries with the peppermint drink. Doesn't that sound appetizing?"

So it came to pass that meal time after meal time during that happy week the talk drifted from one subject to another until the conference ended and the day came for Captain Bonnin and his gracious wife to go back to their desks in the Bliss Building, Washington.

True Indians to the last in their love for the beautiful, the Bonnins inquired for the route which would take them through the woods and morning saw them headed for the Storm King Highway and on down the Hudson along by the Delaware and so on to the national capital to plunge with renewed vigor into helpful and constructive work for their people.

Capable and Cheerful

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MRS. GERTRUDE BONNIN

Hope Is Held Out Against Sweatshop

(Continued from Page 1)

toy factory paying $2 a week; a silk mill paying weavers 2½ cents a yard.

Proof of the situation in the garment industry is seen on every hand in fly-by-night stores of the bargain or receiver's sale variety throughout the United States. Moreover, with the jobber the powerful factor in that industry today, producing nothing himself, but farming out the work to contractors, the extent to which the sweatshop product now figures in retail selling is not determinable.

While the jobber is the key to the era of cutthroat competition, the contractor alone knows the hardships endured by the workers, who have practically no escape from his decisions, times being what they are. Such a situation not only oppresses the workers, but exerts a powerful influence to depress the general condition of industry, and in the wake of the sweatshop with its mismanagement of the common welfare and ignorant wastage of human effort is an inevitable train of child dependence and delinquency and old age for which, on debased wages, no provision can be made.

According to Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies International Garment Workers' Union, representing the workers of an industry which employs 182,000 women throughout the nation, "it is all due to the mad scramble for cheaper dresses forced on us by the jobbers."

"In 1930, dresses averaged $9 retail; in 1932 and 1932, $6, and in 1933, the price dropped to $3," he said. "Now we have $1.75, $1, and 50 cent dresses. There seems to be no bottom.

"Even at the low prices prevailing for dresses, I believe a better wage could be paid the workers if it were not for the mad desire of jobbers to make speculative profits."

Seek to Pare Cents

With the limited market today and the ruinous undercutting of the jobber-contractor arrangement, some merchants have been forced to drastic practices. These have sought to eliminate the middleman, going direct to the manufacturer, so that he, too, may quote a price so low it will command the trade, for the scale of competition today is so terrific that a saving of even a few cents on the price of a dress is of moment.

The merchant demands rush delivery. Plenty of workers are to be had, and the manufacturer mans his plant for night and day work. The huge machines roar endlessly; the workers are pressed to the limit of their endurance—and in a week it is all over, the whole force laid off and the factory shut down until the wasteful process begins again with another rush order.

On terms, then, of racketeering, cutthroat competition and sweated labor, Seventh Avenue, main stem of New York's biggest industry—garment making—has been able to remain a teeming thoroughfare throughout the slump. With prices the lowest in memory, this industry has stayed at the top of the city's production list.

On such terms, too, does shop-window after shop-window of Fifth Avenue—one of the proudest of all the world's shopping thoroughfares—bear witness to the abuses. So-called "bargain" shops stud this street today with their "specials"—silk dresses for $4.98, $2.98, and as low as 99 cents; silk stockings for 39 cents; suits and topcoats for $10. The cost of these "bargains" has been sweated out of the workers in hard-pressed communities—workers are attempting to live on such wages as 96 cents for five and a half days' work of nine to 10 hours a day.

How Gipsies Operate

The gipsy contractor does business on a shoestring, choosing for his location places outside the inspection rounds or in a state where labor laws are laxly enforced. In New York State he prefers Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester County, or he goes to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, trucking his stuff into the retail center at night.

Renting his machines, he can set up a shop in a few hours for 60 to 150 hands, and when his wage system becomes known, he can move as quickly to another section. Miss Perkins said of these shops that they are "practically always dirty, ill-ventilated, half-heated lofts or abandoned factories."

A survey by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industry described the employers in them as "men with inferior business caliber who probably could not survive at all if it were not for their willingness to be entirely ruthless in exploiting labor."

In their desperate need for work and wages, girls and women jump at the invitation to "sit down right now at a machine and I go to work"; they do not venture to inquire about wages and, indeed, some are told they must work a week, or even two, as learners. Even experienced workers are having to accept this invitation. At the end of the "learning period" they are told their work won't do and they are dismissed for a new group. By this trick a contractor can get several thousands of dresses sewn for almost nothing.

It has come to the point where the union cannot protect the workers from sub-standard conditions outside New York City. Unioniztion is bitterly opposed, and labor has only the boss's ultimatum to "quit if you don't like it."

Thus is the plight of the women and girls of the needle trades being added to the saga of the southern textile operatives, the Kentucky miners and jobless wanderers.

Many Sources Interested

Miss Perkins has been a leader in the drive to mend the weak spots in labor statutes and for protective mandatory minimum wage legislation, and the National Consumers' League has organized in all the industrial states as a spearhead for action for such laws.

This is in coöperation with representatives of organized labor, state labor departments, Young Women's Christian Association, the League of Women Voters, the Council of Jewish Women, federated clubs, churches, and social agencies.

Their chief hope today lies in the Industrial Recovery Act, designed to put purchasing power in the pockets of the wage-earners in the belief that such power is dependent upon wages adequate to supply something more than a subsistence and that under sub-standard conditions the workers can contribute nothing to prosperity and must usually turn to relief agencies to supplement their earnings.

The situation has encouraging aspects. Labor conditions in industrial centers have been called to the attention of the whole nation. For the first time in years there is vigorous enforcement of the labor laws in Connecticut and Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania a legislative commission is investigating sweatshop conditions.

Reform forces see a tremendous opportunity at this time, therefore, to push not only the reform legislation needed, but for a continuing improvement of public understanding of the reasons why it is adverse both for individuals who work in these industries and for the total economic standing of the community to continue these conditions.

That the great body of employers want to maintain decent standards and are convinced that security for themselves and for the country depends on the welfare of the workers is had in the fact that many industries and trades kept up wage levels in 1930 and 1931—the first time in an economic depression.

British Exchequer Revenues

LONDON, July 5—British Exchequer revenues during the six days ended June 30 amounted to £18,800,679, and expenditures £14,670,530. Floating debt on June 30 amounted to £1,014,956,000, compared with £1,019,295,000 on June 22 and £778,400,000 on June 30, 1932.

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Motorcars Get Wash In Nature's Laundry, But No Polishing Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MYSTIC, Conn., July 5—Highway traffic was held up here Saturday while a line of cars took advantage of an offer to "have your car laundered free of charge." Vacationists and week-enders joined the long procession, but no one had to wait more than 20 minutes.

Apparently there was only one "catch" to the offer, but no one was obliged to buy anything, and there seemed to be no advertising scheme afoot. Motorists were informed of the novel offer several miles in advance and had ample opportunity to consider its advantages, though road conditions made non-acceptance practically impossible.

This is the way it worked. First, all cars, regardless of make, age or condition, were thoroughly dusted by a 60-mile wind. Then the washing was done by a blinding storm which brought with it lightning, thunder, fog and darkness and stopped traffic for 15 or 20 minutes until it passed. Hailstones whipped up the "suds" later wiped off with a sheet of water.

It was nature's own laundry that offered services free of charge. But here was the one "catch"—the final touch had to be given by the motorist himself with a strip of chamois in order to bring out the benefits of a sample achievement in efficient wet wash delivery.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine

Camden: Church Edifice, Central Street, 8 p. m., July 10.
Gardiner: Gardiner High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., July 9.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; rising temperature Thursday; fresh north and northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain in east portion tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and warmer.

Maine: Cloudy; probably rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly rain tonight; somewhat warmer Thursday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy; slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; probably occasional rain tonight.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy; slightly warmer tonight; Thursday fair and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast or north winds and probably gales except fresh possibly strong north and northwest winds near Sandy Hook; overcast weather tonight and Thursday, with rain from Block Island to Eastport tonight and north of Boston Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	72	Montreal	72	84
Bismarck	68	96	Nantucket	56	60
Boston	54	68	New Orleans	76	92
Buffalo	70	80	New York	64	76
Calgary	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	68	74
Charleston	72	74	North Platte	72	94
Cincinnati	64	78	Philadelphia	70	80
Chicago	66	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	90	108
Denver	64	84	Pittsburgh	64	82
Eastport, Me.	48	68	Portland, Me.	58	70
Hatteras	72	72	Raleigh	68	78
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	68	84
7 p.m. July 4	74		St. Paul	66	86
Helena, Mont.	60	84	Salt Lake City	68	90
Jacksonville	76	82	San Francisco	52	68
Huron, S. D.	66	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	78
Kansas City	70	84	Seattle	52	68
Key West	82	86	Tampa	74	90
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	68	78
Memphis	72	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	98
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	56	94

A—8 a. m. July 5.
B—Maximum July 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:06 p.m., Thursday 10:48 a.m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Events Tonight

Dinner, in honor of Dr. Katherine F. C. Woo, president of St. Paul's Girls' College, Hong Kong, auspices Friends of China, Inc., King War Low, 16 Tyler Street, 7:30.

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College, through July 15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, entertainment by Miss Esther Oettinger, soprano, garden, clubhouse, 6.

"Frolic," West Roxbury Post, American Legion, No. 167, all evening, through Saturday.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar," 1:00, 3:13, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:54, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06 p. m.

Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College, through July 15.

Outing, Cadillac Automobile dealers, Oyster Harbors Club, South Shore, all day.

Fresh air outing to Salem Willows for children from neighborhood of Harriet Tubman House, auspices Boston Industrial Home, leave Tubman House, 9:30.

Sale, benefit disabled ex-servicemen's exchange, Haut Boy Castle, Duxbury, 11 to 5:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar," 1:00, 3:13, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:50, 3:54, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06 p. m.

Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 8:30 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Dattmer. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai, noted for his fine draftsmanship, and Hiroshige; American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows. The Architects' Shop—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draftsmen of Boston. Sketches of France and England by Marjorie Pierce. Through July 8.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Annie, Judy and Zeke," hillbilly songs.
7:30 Orin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 Dramas From Real Life.
7:50 NBC, "String Symphony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Gleason Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Stadium Concert: Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Pan-American Concert: United States Army Band; soloist.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Al Bernard, minstrel man.
5:15 NBC, Lucille Petersen, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Moonshine and Honeysuckle" cast.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, World Economic Conference report by William Hard, from London.
9:30 NBC, "One Mans Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy," with Capt. "Dobbsie."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls," presenting "Chimes of Normandy."
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer program.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Boston School Committee talk.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Recordings, Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:15 Studio program.
8:45 Hannon's Musical Bellhops.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:30 New Yorkers Orchestra.
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Newton Dramatic Club.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Merchants' Association program.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, All-Star baseball game, from Century of Progress.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Announcements; news.
4:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

Philadelphia Youth Elected

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Harold Segal, 18, of Philadelphia was elected president of the National Amateur Press Association yesterday at the conclusion of its fifty-eighth annual convention, and Chicago was designated the next meeting place. The organization is composed of boys and girls who write for and publish amateur newspapers and magazines.

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India Gets Clothes From 'Raggedy Man'

When your worn clothing is no longer up to the standard for your position, and it is sold "for a song" to a sing-song-voiced collector of "ol' clothes," it may be headed for India to be the proud possession of some native there.

American exporters have supplied about half the imports of second-hand clothing into India in previous years, states Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Indian importers of such goods are now placing many orders for shipments to arrive there in September and October, he said.

World-wide exchange conditions and changes in trade routes have tended to bring about keenly competitive markets, he said. The decline in yen exchange has enabled Japanese manufacturers of low-priced clothing to take some of the business formerly going to American shippers of this product.

Foreign Trade Keeps Boston High on List

Boston's foreign commerce in the calendar year 1932, amounting to 1,973,537 long tons, held this port in its 1931 position as ninth in the United States in volume of business. The annual summary compiled by the United States Shipping Board's bureau of research, just received here, is believed to be the last one that will be prepared owing to curtailment of federal activities.

Imports constituted the largest portion of the total business, amounting to 1,779,429 long tons and putting Boston fifth among the ports in this respect. Exports alone in 1932 amounted to 194,108 long tons, giving Boston thirty-fourth place in that classification.

Figures of the entire country for 1932 amount to 60,554,846 long tons, compared with 75,913,542 long tons in 1931. Of these totals, imports amounted to 28,710,280 long tons and exports 31,844,566 long tons.

Interstate Compacts Board Favored by House

A resolve establishing a special commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry was passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

At the same time the House postponed until tomorrow action on the bill to authorize banks to participate in the provisions of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933.

CROYDON, ENG.

Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting

IS ALSO ALWAYS the HOUSE for WOMEN'S WEAR and HOME FURNISHING

NORTH END and GEORGE ST.
CROYDON, ENGLAND

CARDIFF, WALES

Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORES

Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms and Garage

JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

Tomorrow May be Rain-Day
Carry a Kendella-in Case!
And in Umbrellas case your present pleasures to be damped, yet Kendalls make it look like new. Re-covered and Re-ribbed. Prices Re-turned and Re-wired. Prices from 2/6.

Kendall UMBRELLAS
Re-Covers Repairs

82 Branches in England & Wales

Birmingham-Warwickshire

"Peggy" from Stanley's

Regd. Trade Mark

STANLEY (B'ham) Ltd.
SMART GOWNS, COATS, SUITS
and Everything for Ladies', Children's and Infants' Wear
Birmingham Agents for "CHILPRUFE"
63-76 CITY ARCADES and UNION PASSAGE
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

SALAD CREAM
of the Highest Quality, made by
LEA & PERRINS

W.C.T.U. Indorses Added Education Against Alcohol

Puts Federal Prohibition at Top of List for Curb on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5 — Strengthened in its conviction that prohibition is the best method of solving the liquor problem, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union closed its fifty-ninth annual convention here today with resolutions reaffirming this position and urging increased education for total abstinence.

Intensified educational activity will mark the coming year's work of the W. C. T. U., according to the Rev. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Des Moines, Iowa, newly-elected president. This is a continuation of the W. C. T. U.'s traditional policy to balance legislative and political activity with sound education, a policy never for a moment forsaken even after the advent of prohibition, Mrs. Smith said.

"No question is settled until it is settled right," declared one of the resolutions put before the convention. "The liquor problem will not be settled by legalizing beer or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. The drink traffic must be destroyed."

Detailed protests against the Administration's policy on the liquor question were put before the convention in the resolutions. On the other hand, the organization expressed appreciation to those members of Congress and all great organizations that "refuse to retreat in the presence of the liquor traffic."

Demand Dry Food Dealers

Dealers in home necessities were formally implored, "not to sell beer and wine, for by so doing they promote drinking among women and children." Educators were asked to give more attention to systematic temperance teaching as required by state laws.

The resolutions showed the intention of the W. C. T. U. to stand on its time-tested fundamentals. Support of its established policies is assured also by the election of Mrs. Smith to succeed Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who resigned. Mrs. Smith said her conception of W. C. T. U. work is that it is "a continuing program."

The Iowa temperance leader comes naturally to the office. She has been a temperance worker as long as she can remember, she says. She taught total abstinence to a Sunday school class as a little girl of 12. A devoted and scholarly student of the Bible, with a remarkable knowledge of its texts, she has combined with her religious studies public school teaching and much civic work.

In recognition of her services, the Christian Church, to which she belongs, ordained her as a minister, telling her, "You have a wider field than any single church."

Warns Against Wet Sirens

Mrs. Smith believes firmly in the ultimate triumph of the dry cause. Most needed now, she told the convention, is a civic awakening. "I warn you," she said, "against the political sirens who have lulled millions to sleep in recent years." If the old political parties prove unresponsible to the moral demands of the masses of the people, she said, then the people can and will invoke a new party which will more nearly express those ideals.

Only one other new officer was elected at this convention. She is Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York State W. C. T. U., wife of a well-known prohibitionist.

Federal censorship of motion pictures was indorsed by the convention. The W. C. T. U. is deeply interested in better movies from the standpoint of social welfare. Speakers were unanimous in blaming undesirable American films for contributing to current social problems.

"The continued representation in the movies of drinking as a harmless social pastime has paved the way for the problems relative to prohibition which we face today," said Miss Maude M. Aldrich, of Gresham, Ore., director of the department of motion pictures of the W. C. T. U.

Says Movie Ethics Fail

After long study, she had concluded that federal supervision was the only answer, inasmuch as the industry had failed to live up to its own much-advertised code of ethics.

Another resolution favored an amendment to the Constitution excluding aliens from the count of population in the apportionment for members of the House of Representatives. The present practice of counting aliens gives the practical representation in the legislative body, it was explained.

Colorful ceremonies enlivened the convention sessions from time to time. A procession of young women in costume visualized the many foreign lands in which temperance work was being assisted by contributions from the United States. Another ceremony marked the awarding of diplomas to graduates of citizenship course recently originated by the W. C. T. U.

Veterans in the temperance movement, among them national officers, walked up to the platform like young graduates to receive certificates indicating that they had dug down and mastered a strict course in civics to make themselves more useful as citizens.

Motion Pictures

Bruce, the Lion Killer

"He kills only the vicious things—snakes and lions" (and maybe a scorpion, or a tarantula or two) says Mr. Sidney A. Snow of Bruce, the Lion Killer, whose bravery is exhibited in "Cougar," the current film at the Fine Arts Theater. Mr. Snow is a better camera man than narrator, but we can let that pass in the face of his achievement in so successfully photographing the lion hunts, a feat which must have required no little courage on his own part, and one which he has accomplished with skill.

Mr. Jay Bruce is a woodsman who has been in the service of the State of California for 14 years, decreasing the numbers of mountain lion or cougar who prey ruthlessly on the flocks. It took eight years to make the picture, a composite of many hunts, and he is traveling with it, making personal appearances. A powerful man, Mr. Bruce, whose strength and fearlessness are worn under a cloak of gentleness and a kindly manner. Notable is his kindness to the animals in the film, his consideration even of the enemy cougar (whom he brings back alive as often as possible), stopping to pour a refreshing drink into the snarling mouth, at considerable risk to himself, petting and nourishing the cubs, and comforting his injured dog Ranger.

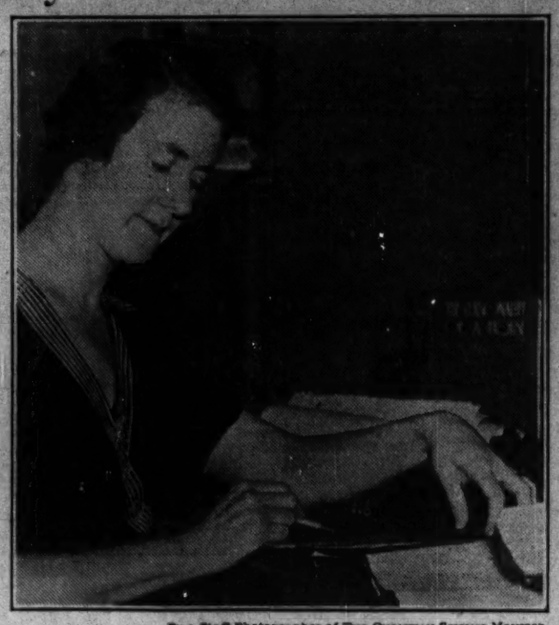
The picture abounds in thrills and beauty, with fascinating excursions into natural history. Making the acquaintance of a rattlesnake (a squirmy episode) is not so bad by long distance; and the charming views of nature's baby things—lampreys climbing waterfalls and salmon pursuing their perilous journeys to spawn—all the strange and wonderful ways of wild life, illuminate our understanding of dumb creatures and bring them nearer to us.

M. L.

Jewish Veterans Elect

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5 (AP) —Mr. William Berman, Boston attorney, was elected commander-in-chief of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States last night, bringing to a close the twelfth annual encampment of the organization.

Homes Planned, Designed, Built By Woman in Greater Boston



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. MAUD BRODERICK, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

"Woman-planned, woman-designed and woman-built," reads a recent advertisement of a new house in a suburb of Boston.

When a man builds a house,—that's nothing; but when a woman builds a house,—well, that's news! Therefore, the achievements of Mrs. Maud Brodrick of Newton as a builder of more than 60 houses in Newton, Waban, Wellesley, Milton, and other towns, and as a homemaker for a husband and two children, rightfully comes under this category.

She builds homes from a woman's viewpoint. And, Mrs. Brodrick says, why isn't this the perfectly natural thing to do when one stops to consider that it is the woman who spends most of the time in the home and should know better than anyone else how it should be built to best serve her in the myriads of duties that fall upon her shoulders.

Mrs. Brodrick is not an architectural college graduate nor has she been through an engineering or building school. She does not hesitate to tell one this, for she feels that she could get no better training in home planning and home building than that which she gets as a homemaker.

Draws Her Plans

In her home she has her office. Here she draws her plans and thinks out new ideas which will help to make things easier for the housewife. Even while performing her many household duties, she is continually alert to see an improvement which will save a few steps or which will add to the attractiveness and at the same time to the convenience of the home.

Mrs. Brodrick from childhood has had a keen interest in home building and designing. Her father was one of England's finest master builders and cabinetmakers. Her grandfather was known for his skill as a coach builder. She would watch her father work with blueprints and then fire him with questions.

When she was 15, she began her serious study of architecture and design, not knowing then that some day it would be her profession. It seemed strange in those days for a girl to be poring over books on building but they interested the young student and there was no parental objection.

Today, architectural books are still favorites with Mrs. Brodrick. She reads in every spare minute, and covers almost every subject in building that there is. Detail and originality are two of the most important things in home construction, according to Mrs. Brodrick's code. She does not believe in using imitation materials.

Building Consultant

Mrs. Brodrick also serves as a building consultant and adviser. She has trained herself to visualize how a house will look on a lot before it is built. Oftentimes the surroundings turn out to be entirely different after a house has been constructed upon the plot. Sometimes, the woman builder points out, she advises against building on plots picked out by her customers because she can see beforehand the disadvantages of the location.

"I try to build homes around my own," Mrs. Brodrick declared in an interview recently. "But by this I don't mean that any ideas that the owner may have are not taken into consideration. The homes I design for Mr. and Mrs. Boston are stamped with their own personalities.

"The increased interest of women in the fundamentals of construction," she continued, "has raised the standard of modern home building. Forming a sentimental attachment for a house, however lovely it may be, no longer influences Mrs. Home Seeker. She must see value for her money. She is informed on topics like modern plumbing and heating systems, knows the labor and step-saving devices and has learned to look deeper than the 'powder and paint' when selecting a home.

"She appreciates intelligent planning; the closet and wardrobe space; the kitchen efficiency, and even before she goes into raptures over a color scheme, the graceful curve of a staircase or the view from the library window, she wants to know how the heater performs, whether there is a thermostat control and a humidifier. And why shouldn't she, for she is the one to manage this big business of homemaking."

Form Contracting Firm

And at this moment, Mr. Brodrick broke into the interview. He with his brother and Mrs. Brodrick form the company of Brodrick Brothers. The two men handle the actual construction end of the work. The former had great praise for his wife and said that women in home building and designing have a great future. Men, he asserted, do not spend enough time in the home to know the correct way it should be built.

"Women," Mr. Brodrick declared, "have just got to be more interested in home building. And I do believe they will in a very short time. They are the ones who should be our future home planners."

Mrs. Brodrick smiled and came back, "But they must learn the art of getting along with men if this is going to be. They must not be a boss, but must convey the thoughts of the house to them so that they can inculcate into their work the woman's ideas without directly issuing commands."

Whether at the top of a ladder supervising the laying of the roof boards or down in the cellar directing the laying of cement, Mrs. Brodrick is quite at ease and unperturbed. She often helps the painter develop new and unusual color effects and aids in solving plumbing problems.

Art

Gloucester Exhibit

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — The Gloucester Society of Artists has opened the first of two summer exhibitions which carry its season into September. The Gloucester Society differs from the North Shore Arts Association in its absence of jury. There is, however, considerable duplication of names in the list of contributors.

An interesting feature of the Gloucester Society exhibition may be found in the experiments with gesso, being carried on by Mr. Charles Allan Winter and Mr. Oscar Anderson, the former developing head designs, that might be studies for mural compositions, and the latter favoring dramatic harbor scenes.

Mr. William Meyerowitz and Mme. Theresa Bernstein, his wife, are to the fore with still-life and figure-studies, respectively. In the work of these artists there is affinity of pigmentation, although Mme. Bernstein inclines more to figure composition.

* * *

As in the annual exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association, which opened simultaneously, Miss Marian T. MacIntosh shows herself an imaginative contributor. Her "Gay Gloucester" touches upon the pink-tea summer social life with its gay umbrellas over bright little green tea tables, set on outdoor porches at the harbor's edge.

Miss E. Anshutz, niece of Thomas P. Anshutz, for many years an instructor in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, contributes "Battle of Twigs," a winter landscape with myriad interlacing branches that trace a pattern in a snow-flake world. An unusual composition is "Bridge," by Margaret Fitzhugh-Browne, in which hands holding red-backed cards over a green table indicate the character of the players.

It is interesting to contrast Mr. Umberto Romano's study of a young woman seated beside a table with Mme. Bernstein's brunette in white lace and black silk. Mr. Romano concerns himself technically with the third dimension, while his colleague develops a drawing reenforced with a range of pigments virtually black and white in effect, and without interest in modeling.

Contrast in handling is also to be found between "Mountain Lake" by Charles Curtis Allen, a strongly brushed, richly pigmented impression of wooded hillside sloping to green water; and "Valley at Nesbyen, Norway" by Abbie Louise Bosworth, high keyed and thinly painted, but peculiarly successful in its rendering of a progression of blue misted hills along a sunlit winding water course drifting gently from yellow to green.

"Autumn, Lanesville" by Thornton S. Widger is strongly painted, as is Prescott M. M. Jones's vivid still-life composition of green bananas and apples with a red cabbage and flashes of orange and salmon against white drapery.

Industrialism finds blatant echo in "Spice Mill" by Bessy Creighton, with staring red warehouses, leaning telegraph poles and gabled box houses on a background hill.

Attempts at the abstract come from Ronda Rheal, who offers "Dance of Life" with dancing red shapes not sufficiently definite in form to suggest either human or flame parallel. "Ascending," by A. Edward Santasieve, shows blue conical forms against red, white and orange ellipses.

Small oils, black and whites and water colors are also included; among the many exhibitors being Mrs. Margaret Hoyt, Grace B. Stewart, George O. Knowlton, Alexander Tupper, Anthony Thieme, Carl H. Nordstrom, Nancy Wynne Parker, Margaret Nelson, Raymond Carter, Henrik Hillblom, Mrs. Mary A. Greenwood, Weston Powell, H. George Robertson Martin, Charles C. Murphy, Mrs. Susan Barse Miller, Arthur J. Hammond, Ella Fillmore Lillie, Maud F. Berneker, George Beal, Gertrude Martin Tonsberg, Benjamin Gratz, H. Boylston Dummer, Lester A. Gillette, J. Eliot Enneking, Alice Beach Winter, Henry Hammond Ahl, Emile A. Gruppe and Charles R. Emery. The exhibition continues until Aug. 1.

D. G.

Theaters

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle"

Hollis Street Theatre—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," a play in three episodes by Lula Vollmer, adapted from the radio serial. One week beginning July 3.

An intrepid management, apparently unconcerned with little things such as summer time in Boston and the Fourth of July week-end, launched the local run of "Moonshine and Honeysuckle" on Monday evening. The play introduced in person the characters and most of the cast of the popular radio serial of the same name, created by Miss Lula Vollmer.

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle" is dramatically speaking rather a quiet play. After the novelty of listening to southern mountain-folk drawl has departed, one's initial interest is not sustained. Miss Vollmer, possibly in the Greek tradition, implies her action by numerous distant rifle shots. We in the audience were treated chiefly to homely philosophy, occasional quaint humor, a good many long speeches, and now and then an attempt at a little action.

The plot (for those who are not radio fans) concerns the lifelong feud between the Gaddis and Bevins families; the sacrifice of his supposed sweetheart, Annie Bevins, to his friend, Buck Gaddis, by the peace-loving Clem Betts, which causes a new outbreak of fighting; and the final pacific settlement of the feud by Betts and his marriage to "Cracker" Gaddis, spirited supporter of her clan's honor.

Standard Envelopes Sought by Retailers

Postal clerks in large city stations, especially in seasonal periods when mail is particularly heavy, have long looked forward to the time when small envelopes might be abolished. Meanwhile the work goes merrily on, as big piles of letters of all shapes and sizes are sorted, the stamps canceled and delivery starts.

Modern progress, efficiency and economy is stepping in and concerted efforts are being made to standardize sizes in the manufacturing of these containers. A survey just concluded in retail stores of Boston reveals that standardization combined with group purchasing offers material savings, according to Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trades Board.

Stores are now using 31 types of envelopes. The survey shows that 11 standard types would adequately care for the needs of the stores involved in the study, he said, with slight changes in the present system of mailing. Group purchasing is already in vogue among the member stores of the board and an order for 4,000,000 envelopes has just been placed for distribution among the member stores, he explained.

Veterans Elect Little

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 5 (AP)—Approximately 1000 delegates to the Eighty-first Division's annual convention here yesterday elected Col. J. M. Little of Winston-Salem national commander, and chose Birmingham over 20 other cities for the next meeting place.

Small City Found Best for Certain Chain Store Types

Department Chains Keep Cost Down, Profits Up, Survey Shows

With respect to earnings, the so-called department store chains operating principally in the scattered small city markets, have a distinct advantage in expenses over small independent department stores and general merchandise stores, according to the fifth number of the "chain store series" made public Monday by the business research department of the Harvard graduate school of business administration.

The study shows detailed figures on the margins, expenses and profits of several important competing types of large-scale retail distributors dealing in general merchandise. It shows that in 1931, department store chains had expenses lower in percentage of sales than any other of the types of retailers covered, while department stores in ownership groups had the highest.

On the other hand, during the early years of the economic slump, variety chains and large independent department stores made the most favorable profit. Department store chains, department store ownership groups, women's apparel chains, and small independent department stores and specialty stores did not make as good a record with respect to earnings.

For variety chains and apparel chains, rents were found to be highest, but it is significant, says the report, that advertising expenses were the lowest for these same types of enterprise.

The research bureau concludes that of the various types of retailing, independent department stores and variety chains are the most firmly established; so-called department store chains have the lowest costs and operate principally in the scattered small-city markets where they have a distinct advantage in expenses over smaller stores; ownership groups of department stores, made up for the most part of large stores in large cities, have not yet proved themselves superior to independent department stores; and since the so-called department store chains are mostly general merchandise companies and since the ownership groups of department stores are not real chains, it is a fair statement that the real department store chain movement has as yet made little headway in the United States.

Friends of China Entertain Dr. Woo

Dr. Katherine F. C. Woo, president of St. Paul's Girls' College at Hong Kong, will be honored tonight at a dinner given by the Friends of China, Inc. (Sino-American Society) at King War Low, 16 Tyler Street, in Boston's Chinatown. Mrs. William E. Chenery, first vice-president of the organization, will preside, while Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, will be toastmaster.

At this dinner, no forks nor knives will be used, only special Chinese porcelain spoons and engraved Chinese chop-sticks will be allowed. Knives and forks are made of metal and considered as implements of war, while chop-sticks are symbols of peace.

Dr. Woo, the first Chinese woman to be made a member of the Order of the British Empire, was entertained yesterday by the Gee Oak Tin Association of New England and the United Chinese Association of New England. She came to Boston from New York at the invitation of the Friends of China, Inc.

Harvard Introduces Public Works Course

"National and State Planning" will be the subject of a new course to be added to the regular curriculum of Harvard University next year, it was announced this morning at University Hall. It is to be sponsored by the Harvard School of City Planning and is intended to show the importance of long range planning in the physical development of the nation.

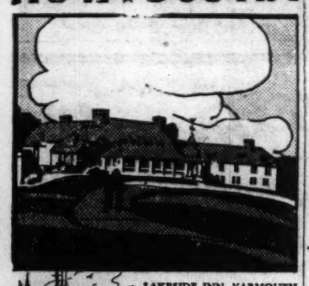
The immediate significance of national planning will be shown in the need for well-conceived public works projects for relief of unemployment in times of stress. Special attention will be given to such projects as the Tennessee Valley Plan and the public works program of the recently enacted National Recovery Act.

The course will be given during the second half of the academic year 1933-34 under the direction of Assistant Prof. Arthur C. Comey, with additional lectures by other members of the city planning staff, and experts from outside the university who are actively engaged in community planning. Professor Comey served in 1918 as town planner for the United States Housing Corporation, and has since served as consultant in city planning for a number of cities, including Boston, Milwaukee, Utica, Houston, Texas, Manchester, N. H., and Meriden, Conn.

Hipolito Yrigoyen

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 5 (AP) —Señor Hipolito Yrigoyen, who passed on Monday at the age of 82, served two terms as President of Argentina, and in fact still regarded himself as President at the time of his passing. Because he commenced his second six-year-term in 1928 and held that the revolution led by Gen José Francisco Uriburu and the subsequent election of Gen. Agustin P. Justo were illegal, he refused to recognize his removal from power. He rose from the masses and had been a dominant personality in the Radical Party since 1912.

NOVA SCOTIA



LAKESIDE INN, YARMOUTH

Gay, Carefree Days!

Do a "foreign tour" of Acadia Land this summer. It's a colorful Province, with charming English ways. Good golf, of course, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing. And you'll find a hearty welcome and attractive low rates, at *The Pines*—Digby—with open air pool and nearby greens . . . at *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville—close by Evangeline's Grand Pré. Outside old Yarmouth is *Lakeside Inn* . . . and at Halifax, the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Associated Canadian Hotels).

Eastern Steamship Line—Boston or New York to Yarmouth. Or by rail to Saint John, thence Canadian Pacific boat to Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway trains meet ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

Rates, reservations from Canadian Pacific Offices, including 405 Boylston Street, or Dominion Atlantic Railway, 50 Franklin Street, Boston.

A Bargain is never a Bargain unless the VALUE is there

Fine Cribs Cradles Juvenile Furniture Since 1880

No. 3228

High-grade maple. Length 54", height 45", width 30", depth 24". Spring; brown enamel finish; steel frame. Special narrow fabric; foot trip release. Chromium plated slide rods.

ECONOMY is never *cheap*. A low price is much too high for a crib that collapses after a few months of rugged service.

The *real* value of a crib lies *beneath* the finish. It lies in the flawlessness of its material, the ruggedness of its construction and the painstaking skill of the craftsman. There is much more than grace and beauty in Whitney Juvenile Furniture—more than mere artistry in design. There is the hidden values of quality—a quality that manifests itself through years of never-failing service.

F. A. Whitney Carriage Company, Leominster, Mass.

Every Genuine F. A. Whitney Product is Trade-Marked

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Carriages

can be purchased at your favorite store.

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SELECT THIS HOTEL

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800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day weekly from $15

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LAY BY FOR THE LEAN YEAR

Maybe you've been lucky so far. Maybe you'll always be. We hope so. But if the lean year comes, will you be ready?

Savings Shares will make you doubly safe against the possible lean years. Their save-as-you-can method works wonders at piling up your savings . . . because every little you put by earns dividends, and dividends on dividends.

Installment Shares provide a more systematic method . . . and pile up faster.

If you can't come in and see our Mr. Kellogg, at least send for free booklet C-5, "THREE PLANS FOR SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT," on sound saving.

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ORGANIZED 1890

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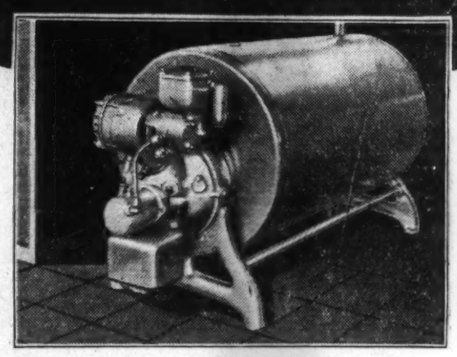
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.

Single from $2 Double from $3

COLLINGWOOD 45 West 35th St. NEW YORK

Hot Water automatically 24 hours a day at 1/2 to 2/3 the cost!



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A complete, fully automatic, hot water supply unit, which furnishes ample hot water for baths, showers, laundering and kitchen use, at a saving of from 1/3 to 1/2, depending on the present method you use.

New scientific design, developed by Williams Oil-O-Matic engineers, provides *triple flame travel* and extracts every possible heat unit from the heavy, low-cost fuel oil which this unit, like all Oil-O-Matic products, uses.

Delivers 50 gallons of water per hour (raised 100° in temperature) or 70 gallons per hour (raised 80°). Oil consumption is fixed at 1/2 gallon per *operating* hour—2 to 2 1/2 cents worth of oil per hour while the burner is actually operating, which of course, is only a fraction of the time. Heavily insulated, noiseless in operation, fully warranted.

Ask your local Oil-O-Matic dealer, or write.

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MOST REVOLUTIONARY IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE SELF-STARTER

Shifts for itself—Just like magic—Hands free for the wheel—Simple in operation Automatically shifts back to Second and up to High again—Uncanny—Patented by Reo Drive the New Reo—Discover for yourself the advantages of this exclusive invention

REO FLYING CLOUD SIX . . . $935 • REO-ROYALE EIGHT $1745

SELF-SHIFTER Standard on Reo-Royale. Slight extra cost on Flying Cloud. (Standard Models f. o. b. Lansing, plus tax)

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

LANSING, MICHIGAN

Roosevelt Asks Definite Action At Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

publicly announced their accord to improve the atmosphere. They stated: "The four overseas exporting countries, Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States, today agreed in principle upon a policy of temporary adjustment of production and trade to world demand, with a view to improving prices of wheat and liquidating surplus stocks now hanging over the market. They recognize, however, that any solution of wheat problems depends on the coöperation of European countries."

The statement means that the "Big Four" would like to limit production if some guarantees are forthcoming that European countries will limit their own exports. Thus it is too soon to rejoice overmuch, for ultimate restriction of the production of export wheat is still contingent upon conversations with European nations. Such negotiations can continue whether conference does or does not, and today's announcement augurs for ultimate success, although many obstacles are still to be surmounted.

A few subcommittees of the conference continued meeting, although the majority have stopped, awaiting the decision on adjournment. The delegations are simply marking time until President Roosevelt's new instructions are made public.

Old diplomatic hands still point out that conferences always have crises and seem at a breakdown point. But in the present crisis the reasons for adjourning seem substantial, and the prospect of a protracted, meaningless fizzle over several weeks is not welcome.

At any rate unless the American President produces a big surprise, it is expected that the other nations of the world must now sit back and "watch Roosevelt's smoke" until they are persuaded either to take the same course or be dissuaded definitely by its lack of success. The whole world thus becomes a grandstand and Roosevelt is at the wheel of the American racing car.

Action on Other Issues Suggested by Roosevelt In Word Sent London

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—President Roosevelt talked over the transatlantic telephone today with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and head of the American delegation at London, and is still hopeful that the World Economic Conference can be saved.

News of what is contained in the new program put forward to the London parley by the American delegation must come from across the water, it was said at the White House. In the meantime the American Government will exert itself to the full to prevent the parley foundering on the rock of stabilization.

The verbal communication with Mr. Hull followed the dispatch of a message yesterday in reply to an urgent cable from the American delegation in which the precarious situation of the conference was cited and a reqquest was made for prompt new instructions.

In addition to instructions sent to Mr. Hull, Mr. Roosevelt dispatched M. Lawrence Steinhardt, American Minister to Sweden, to London to give a personal elaboration of Washington's position.

Other Issues Await Action

The Administration holds the ground that there is plenty of material on the original conference agenda to keep the parley profitably engaged for many months. It still considers that the question of stabilization was brought to the front for discussion at too early a date, and that it should be the culmination rather than the first step of the conference.

Meanwhile forecasts that Mr. Roosevelt had a "managed currency" and some sort of a commodity index dollar in his thoughts when he wrote his prickly note to the conference received apparent confirmation today. At least it is known that the subject is under serious discussion in highest official circles.

Another matter was elucidated today—the specific objection which Mr. Roosevelt had to the proposed international declaration on currencies drawn up at London and submitted for his approval. It is contended that adhesion to the proposal would have morally bound the United States at some future time to make use of its huge reservoir of gold to assist in international stabilization. International stabilization would presumably call for the establishment of an international stabilization fund to achieve the objective. At the present juncture the Government is not prepared to commit itself in any way to a course of action which might call for the export of the gold reserve.

Refuses to Export Gold

At this time the Administration will not export any of its gold or enter into any agreement, tacit or otherwise, that might morally bind it to export such gold if the call were made, it was said here.

The Administration is almost as emphatic in regard to the alternative proposal that the central banks of the European countries work with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in an effort to smooth out temporary currency fluctuations. It is held here that such activity would constitute speculation in exchange, and although correct and possibly desirable for the European banks, it would be illegal for the New York bank to use money of members in this way.

In general it is said that it is too soon to ask the United States to stabilize its currencies. England, it is pointed out, has been off gold a year and 10 months and shows no certainty of stabilizing yet. France went off gold for four years before it went back. The United States, on the other hand, has been off gold only three months.

Different Views on Gold

A profound difference separates the view of Europe toward the use of the world's gold, and that of the Roosevelt Administration. President Roosevelt's message to London must be read in the light of this viewpoint, to be fully understood. Europe regards gold reserves not as collateral but as purely a medium of national exchange to pay the debits and credits of international exchange.

The Roosevelt conception of the purpose of gold is something quite different. Gold as, to some degree, silver should serve as collateral behind paper currencies, he holds. Gold should be issued only as bullion, and should be owned by the Government. It should be used as the backing for a managed currency, whose value should be kept stable and level by manipulation of these gold reserves.

This difference in conception as to gold involves a similar difference as to the question of "stabilization." European economists are very much concerned with stabilization of the current rate of exchange; the Administration is concerned over the long-term stabilization of internal prices. The Administration believes that each nation should stabilize its own currency within its own purchasing power. If this is made the general objective, the current exchange ratio would become of secondary interest.

While the Administration declines to take up world gold redistribution at present, its attitude would be quite different if and when domestic "stabilization" is achieved within individual countries.

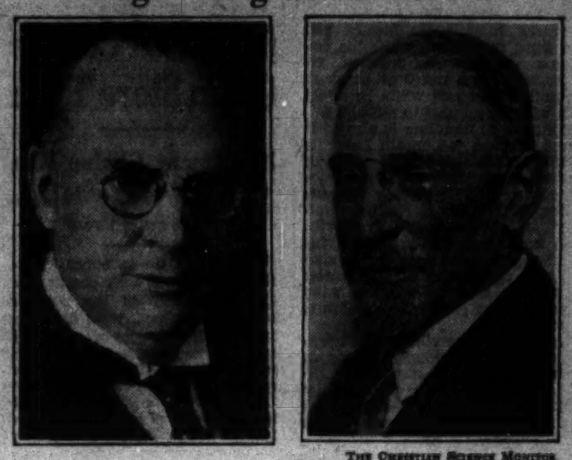
Tariffs, embargoes, quotas, the silver question and similar matters are expected to be urged by President Roosevelt as suitable matters for the conference to discuss, pending conclusion of the price-raising campaign in the United States, prior to which the Administration is adamant in its determination not to discuss stabilization of monetary units.

If the American proposals are taken as proposed or modified, well and good, the argument goes; if they are now rejected, then the responsibility for ending the conference will have to be shared by the countries which vote them down.

Admitting the necessity of ultimate stabilization, it is part of the Administration creed that temporary stabilization at this juncture would inevitably set back the progress of American business recovery and should be avoided.

Meanwhile recognition of Russia is believed to lie within the immediate thought of the Roosevelt Administration together with expansion of American trade there, and also in Latin America, possibly with the aid of further loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Negotiating Wheat Accord



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO OF "BIG FOUR" AT CONFERENCE

Left—R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada. Right—Henry Morgenthau Sr. of the United States

Virginia Library Gets Map Printed in 1851

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Acquisition by the State Library of an interesting map, which is a reproduction of an older one, entitled "A Map of the Survey of the Summit Level of the James River and Kanawha Canal," has been announced from the offices of Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, the state librarian. The map is a gift by Mr. Louis J. P. Moore of New York and was made by Hoen & Co. of Richmond from the original lithograph, first published by Ritchie & Dunnavant of Richmond, in 1851.

The legend on the map recites it was made under the direction of Walter Gwynn, chief engineer, by Eduard Lorraine, principal assistant engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

The map shows that it was proposed to construct a tunnel nine miles long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet in height, through the Alleghany Mountains at a site not far from White Sulphur, W. Va. This tunnel was not built, but the map shows how ambitious were the plans for finally connecting by the canal the waters of the James River with those of the Ohio River.

New York Has Spent Millions in Excess Of Weighty Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—The 1932 financial commitments of New York City's Tammany government were $161,725,000 more than its $631,366,000 budget called for, according to an audit just completed by Price, Waterhouse &Co. Their check of the books of Comptroller Charles W. Berry was made on the latter's own insistence, and cost the taxpayers $100,000.

Incidentally, the auditors put their stamp of approval on the comptroller's bookkeeping system and declared its elaborateness justified by the fact that of the hundreds of millions of dollars paid the city in interest not one dollar has been overpaid. The accountants said they would submit in a separate report suggestions for simplification of the records in the interest of more economical operation.

Besides having incurred expenses for 1932 that were so many millions in excess not only of its budget, but of its receipts for that year, borrowings included, the auditors reported that the city had $205,397,341 in uncollected taxes outstanding at the end of 1932; that it had more than doubled its short term borrowings from the bankers to make up for the drop in receipts and that its outstanding short term debt increased during the year by $116,000,000.

It shows that the total outstanding debt at the end of 1932 was $2,521,106,191 and that the city had to pay $100,745,000 during the year in interest on that debt. There remains a debt-incurring margin of $600,840,710 before the constitutional debt limit is reached.

The auditing firm found that but $2,248,047 of the $454,715,827 total of the city's sinking funds was in cash. The remainder, like the reserves of the pension funds, is invested in various forms of city securities.

Jessup Public Park Opened On Site of Dump in Bridgeport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 5—Jessup Park, transformed from a common dump, was opened to the public yesterday. It was reclaimed 12 years ago by Mr. William P. Jessup, a veteran of the Civil War, who turned it into a beautiful back yard through years of patiently patching fences, transporting loam, planting trees and beautifying it with hardy plants.

Jessup Park now is the only outdoor public plot in the east end proper. It serves as a playground for children and many mothers use it as a place of refuge from stifling apartments on hot summer days.

At the time the park was started, there were no gardens and scarcely any flowers for blocks around. The district is one of two and three-family houses with only small plots of sterile soil around each. That was the main reason for his early efforts, "to show the children and the people of this district, the restful beauty and satisfying seclusion to be obtained from close proximity to a plot of grass and gardens of flowers."

Every fall, Mr. Jessup holds an exhibit of dahlias, many of which are grown in his garden or contributed by large estates in and about Bridgeport. Each spring on Arbor Day the children in the public schools near the park hold their exercises there and plant a tree. Due to its former occupation of serving as a dumping place for refuse, only one large tree serves to give any real area of shade, and this venerable old maple is held together by large iron braces and shows the marks of years in a number of cement patches.

Interrupting the long stretch of green grass which has served as the scene of many picnics since 1921 are diamond, heart, star, and crescent shaped flower beds, with zinnias, cannas, dahlias and a host of other popular garden flowers. A border of "snow-on-the-mountain" surrounds the park. Until last year Mr. Jessup did practically all the work himself, but as he nears his ninetieth birthday the Park Department of Bridgeport has offered to help out by supplying him with supplementary flowering plants and the services of a park employee.

Boston Imports Value Shows Large Increase

New England manufacturers and importers are bringing larger quantities of raw materials and merchandise into the port of Boston for immediate consumption than at any time in the past 18 months, it is shown by customs statistics available today.

Value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ended July 1 was $2,111,384, contrasted with $1,436,234 the previous week and $1,175,399 a year ago.

World's Fair Visitors Can Find Accommodations to Fit Purse

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—How much does it cost to "do" the Chicago world's fair? Here are some estimates of prices in Chicago and at a Century of Progress as they stand today.

An "all expense tour" company offers seven days in Chicago, including seven tickets of admission to the exposition, meals, city sight-seeing and bus transportation, and hotel bills (but not railroad fare) for $50, and an "economy tour" for the same period of time for half the price. This may be taken as a rough indication of costs.

The hotel and restaurant bill is of course the chief item in any visitor's budget. Down-town hotels of the better class have minimum rates for single rooms of $4 a day, for double, $6; good up-town hotels are somewhat cheaper. Rooms in private homes are generally $1 a day.

Prices of meals at world's fair restaurants cover a wide range. At numerous refreshment stands a standard price of 10 cents is charged for hot hamburger sandwiches, 5 cents for soft drinks. From this low point one can go all the way up the scale to the restaurants with dance orchestras which charge $2 or $2.50 for a dinner. In between there are many popular-priced restaurants with outdoor terraces where one can get a luncheon for around 50 cents and a dinner for a little more.

The admission to a Century of Progress is 50 cents for each day. There is much to be seen for no additional admission, 50 buildings in fact, and in this free group are included most of the best exhibits of the fair. For other features there is an extra admission charge, usually 25 cents. This fee is charged at the doors of the Belgian village; the reproduction of Fort Dearborn; the Lama Temple, the Lincoln group of cabins and relics of the period; horticultural hall and gardens; and the art institute's special collection of paintings assembled for a Century of Progress, making $1.50 if one takes in all of them.

For an adult to enter the Enchanted Island costs 10 cents. Children are admitted free. To attend the Pageant of Transportation costs from 25 cents to $1. A world's fair concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the Auditorium Theater can be heard for as little as 25 cents, or as much as $1.50, depending upon the seat and night.

There are also many entertainment concessions clamoring for one's patronage, sideshows and rides. The giant sky ride charges 40 cents for a spin in a rocket car and an additional 40 cents if one wishes to ride to the top of its towers in an elevator. Boat rides on the lagoon cost 50 cents.

Transportation from most points in the city to the entrance of the fair is 10 cents and transportation within the fair is 10 cents for each trip, short or long. Parking for automobiles atd the various gates of the fair is 75 cents a day, with reductions as one goes farther away.

Rail transportation to Chicago is being offered at reduced rates, with special reductions for 30-day and 16-day trips. A 16-day round trip ticket from Boston, for example, costs $48.85, from New Orleans, $35.15.

There are also special excursions from time to time. World's fair rates are offered on an established bus line at $29 from Boston for 60 days, $25.35 from New Orleans.

For persons who prefer to know in advance just what their trip is going to cost them there are the all-expense tours. Information about them is usually available through local railway agents.

Great Northern Bond Issue

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Great Northern Railway Company to issue up to $45,000,000 of general mortgage 5 per cent bonds to be used as collateral for loans.

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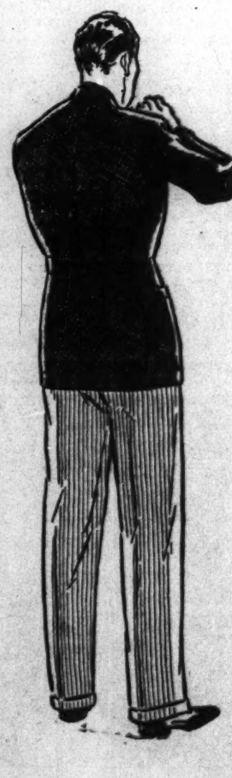
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'Fourth' Observed By Americans All Over the World

Marked 157th Anniversary of Signing of Declaration of Independence

Americans throughout the world observed the 157th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence yesterday in traditional style, although comparatively cool weather in many parts of the country prevented activities as extensive as usual at home.

Patriotic exercises, speeches, and private and public functions of various kinds, however, marked the day in all parts of the nation.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with a party of friends, spent the holiday quietly aboard the cruiser Indianapolis, anchored in Chesapeake Bay. Mrs. Roosevelt, in a special greeting to American children in Mexico, said they all should "think seriously" about their duties as citizens.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, in a speech at the Embassy, declared that "a new Declaration of Independence from favoritism and privilege" is needed.

In other parts of the world Americans gathered to acknowledge the occasion. In Paris, Mr. Jesse I. Straus, American Ambassador, addressed a large gathering of compatriots, while in London about 1000 Americans held services at the American Embassy.

Even at Point Barrow, Alaska, Eskimos attended festivities marking the event, many of them "mushing" hundreds of miles from their homes.

At Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the famous document was signed, Mayor J. Hampton Moore told citizens that the problems of early patriots were much greater than those of today, despite the economic recession.

In the hills of Vermont the day was made the occasion for a tribute to the memory of a native son, the late Calvin Coolidge.

Morristown, N. J., dedicated the Morristown Historical National Park.

At Winchester, Ky., a statue of the pioneer Daniel Boone was dedicated as a feature of the day's activities.

The total number of fatalities was 185, fewer than in 1931 and 1932. Seven of these were due to fireworks, fewer than in 1932 but more than in 1931.

Injuries, though not centrally computed, were estimated in the thousands, New York City alone having treated more than 1000 in hospitals. Sixty of these were children with burns, although firecrackers were banned in New York by city ordinance.

Mrs. Roosevelt, an advocate of a Fourth without fireworks, declared at her press conference Monday that "there are many other methods of expressing patriotism."

Famous Washington Camp In New Jersey Dedicated National Historical Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 5—A strip of territory in this area where the hopes of a young nation centered for more than a year during the Revolutionary War is today a permanent landmark in this country's history.

Dedicated at imposing ceremonies yesterday, Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, which comprises three sites that are closely linked with the battle-scarred years in which George Washington labored to free his country, offers an objective for visitors where they may visualize the conditions under whch the ragged Continentals fought.

Only traces of foundations and fireplaces remain to tell of the 1000 rude log huts which sheltered the men. One or two reproductions of the huts, however, have been erected and others will be built as the work of restoration goes on. The old military roads may be widened and given a hard under-surface, but they are planned to appear about as they were when Washington's soldiers tramped along their frozen or muddy ruts.

The Jockey Hollow camp site is in rugged hill country, an extension of the Kittatinny Mountains, where Washington's men were placed so that an enemy advance from the New York side could be easily observed.

In this camp about 12,000 troops passed the winter of 1779-80, when the cold was terrific and one blizzard in January left from four to six feet of snow on the ground. Many big, old trees are still standing on the site amid second and third-growth timber. Level spaces in the glades between the hills provided parade grounds for the troops and many large springs which furnished water for Washington's men still bubble. The territory remains practically as it was when the Revolutionary soldiers occupied it soon after the battles of Princeton and Trenton.

The historic house and grounds which were George Washington's headquarters at Morristown are included in the park site, which covers about 1500 acres. The house, a fine old colonial mansion, is surrounded by white palings and set well back from the road on a perfectly kept lawn amid ancient trees. Three sides of the house are clapboarded; the front is smooth.

The house and grounds have been well preserved by the Washington Association of New Jersey, and the mansion is now a museum of revolutionary relics, many of which have to do personally with the Washingtons. The collections it houses are said to be the finest assembly of Washingtonia in the world.

Deeds to the three properties, with an estimated value of more than $1,000,000, were turned over to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at the ceremonies yesterday. The presentation was made by Mr. Frank Bergen, president of the Washington Association of New Jersey; Mr. Lloyd W. Smith, donor of 1000 acres in the Jockey Hollow area, and Mayor Clude Potts of Morristown. The municipality gave 300 acres in Jockey Hollow and the entire Fort Nonsense Park to the project.

Fourth of July in Paris Puts Stress on Promotion Of Franco-American Ties

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 5—While the French press was strongly criticizing President Roosevelt's statement to the World Economic Conference as a "declaration of monetary war," American and French Governmental representatives joined in observing Independence Day by pleas for greater mutual understanding and coöperation.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Jesse I. Straus, made his Fourth of July address the occasion to demand fairer treatment and a fuller comprehension of the United States during its difficulties. President Lebrun responded with an appeal for understanding which, he said, "is greatly needed above all at the present hour."

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, likewise warned that "never was our mutual confidence more needed than at the present momont." He affirmed that friendship between France and the United States was indispensable for world recovery and concluded by declaring "discouragement now would mean a world catastrophe. We need keep faith in the future. Let us keep it together, despite passing disagreements."

French public opinion, having tasted the bitterness of inflation which cost France four-fifths of its fortunes, is severe in judging President Roosevelt's proposal for managed currencies as his pote is interpreted here.

There is general agreement in press comments that American opposition to stabilization is a form of narrow nationalism which renders international collaboration impossible and further efforts at London virtually useless.

East Boston Observes Dual Anniversary With Own Special Program

With East Boston's noisy and colorful dual celebration of its centennial and Fourth of July as the outstanding feature, Boston yesterday marked the 157th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence with a day full of excitement and plentiful "bangs." From the first loud blast of an early morning firecracker until the final aerial bombs on the Boston Common, noise was king for the day.

At East Boston, a huge parade, an aerial circus, sports and even 1200 gallons of ice cream for the children had parts in the centennial of the community's incorporation as a part of Boston. Fully 100,000 persons witnessed the various spectacles during the day. The parade was the outstanding event, with its floats and "horribles." Twenty-seven cash prizes, totaling $500, were distributed to various persons and organizations in the parade.

A band concert and fireworks on the Common climaxed the celebration in Boston proper. Not even a downfall of rain following the band concert dampened the ardor of those who waited for the fireworks. One of the most effective displays was the large set piece, picturing "Our President," which was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Boston's official celebration opened with exercises at Faneuil Hall, where the annual oration was delivered by Mr. Joseph A. Tomasello, the first person of Italian ancestry to deliver this annual oration, which has a 150-year history. He severely attacked racketeering in all forms, declaring that "racketeering in bloodshed and murder must stop, the racket of the tax-dodger and the racket of overtaxation upon an overburdened taxpayer must stop, the racket of taking bread from the mouths of children and from the unemployed must stop."

He pointed out that the billions of idle dollars in banks must be released for safe and sane circulation and the small investor must be given "a square deal" if sobriety and self-respect are to be restored. He compared President Roosevelt in the present crisis to Washington in the colonial depression and Lincoln in the slavery period.

Another feature of Boston's celebration was the exercises at the Old State House, where Mr. Vincent McCauley, a student at English High School, dressed in colonial costume, read the Declaration of Independence from the very spot where it first was read in 1776.

Daniel Boone Statue Dedicated in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Ky., July 5—Honor was paid to the memory of Daniel Boone in the dedication here yesterday of an eight-foot statue of the American pioneer who had much to do with the exploration and settlement of Kentucky. The memorial stands at the Clark County approach to the Fort Boonesboro Memorial Bridge over the Kentucky River, several miles from here on the road to Richmond.

Carved from a five-ton block of Bedford stone, the statue is the work of Mr. A. D. Fisher, a Winchester sculptor. He chiseled the Boone memorial from a model of his own conception. A program including a pageant and patriotic addresses was arranged for the dedication ceremonies.

Plan for Balancing Trade Scale Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

$1,500,000,000. "Whatever it costs," he concluded, "the country cannot afford not to adopt it, for each dollar added to the consumption adds five or six dollars to the national wealth and the cost would be automatically repaid."

The money and banking round table today turned its attention to the international field, with Mr. Rufus S. Tucker, New York consulting economist, declaring that a country that attempts to increase its foreign trade by debasing its currency is really injuring itself, even if it succeeds in increasing its foreign trade.

"There is no evidence, he continued, that a depreciating currency ever benefited a country in any way except by enabling it to repudiate debts owed to foreigners, which "obviously should benefit only to a very slight extent a creditor nation like the United States."

Tracing the growth of American banking abroad, Dr. Clyde W. Phelps, of the University of Chattanooga, said that compared with the growth of American foreign trade and investments, it has been satisfactory.

Yesterday two university professors paid tribute to the work of Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia, but leveled sharp criticisms on sections of the new banking law on which the Virginia Senator was forced to yield. Chief among these was the guarantee of bank deposits, although Prof. Ray B. Westerfield, of Yale, and Prof. John M. Chapman, of Columbia, differed on the effect his provision would have on the growth of branch banking.

Dr. Westfield said he was "disposed to believe that branch banking on a nation-wide basis will solve the banking problem in the United States, and that establishment of a system of deposit insurance not only delays the transformation of our system to a branch banking basis, but also deprives branch banking of its effectiveness in reforming the system."

Dr. Chapman, on the other hand, predicted a wide use of the guaranty deposit provision will lead to greater demand for branch banking, because there will be fewer places at which to bank.

Four points have been developed by the Latin-American round table:

1. More thought should be given to economic problems and less attention to the social ills of Latin America.
2. More favorable American tariffs are needed for goods entering the ports of the United States, and in return, similar customs reductions for manufactured articles entering southern ports.
3. Foreign exchange markets should be reopened in order that Latin-American republics should have a fairer chance to pay their international obligations.
4. New financing is needed for the purpose of promoting commerce.

Mr. Walter M. Van Deusen, banking advisor in Peru and Colombia, discussing the importance of foreign exchange to the payment of Latin-America's international obligations explained that the southern debts are almost entirely held abroad and to pay them the republics must have access to the exchange markets. This exchange is also needed for the payment of indispensable imports, he said.

Turning to Cuba today, speakers urged revision of the reciprocity convention and permanent treaty on which United States policy is based. Dr. Edgar Turlington, of Washington, recommended also a formal reaffirmation of the Root assurance against intermeddling by the United States. Dr. Juan A. Lliteras, Cuban lawyer, called for substitution of a perpetual treaty of friendship and alliance and a customs union.

'Mighty Weapon' For Schools Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

to work with the voters themselves and to inform them on what is good and what is bad for the country."

Outlining his proposal, he said: "I would give some account of how this work has grown, how we came to be insistent upon a pacific settlements of problems of international concern, how the League of Nations developed, and why it was that we ourselves would not give into it."

Federal Aid

A plea for federal aid to local schools was linked by Mr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago with a recommendation that the federal office of education be called upon "to bring together and make effective in national planning the best wisdom of the nation to the end that young people shall not be deprived of their right to a proper share in the Democratic opportunities which this nation is able to afford."

Either the national treasury must help communities, said Mr. Judd, "or the federal taxing power must relinquish its hold on the national income."

Education must protect itself by participating in the national recovery, according to Mr. Judd, and he would refer to a national planning agency the need for a revised curriculum to prepare young people for earning a living in a progressive world, and the need for communities to know how to "avoid the maladjustments which now put legislation and the actions of local school boards in the way of expert guidance of the schools."

Mr. Judd charged that "the traditional curriculum of the schools has outlived its justification," and that, "experts in the administration of schools are handicapped and prevented from performing their duties by forces which are either unintelligent or sinister."

Current general trends have been forging forward at a rapid rate while individual trends have gone at a slower rate with certain results among which Mr. Judd named crime-breeding conditions in large cities, failure to provide opportunities for the young people leaving schools and college, and over-burden of government units with maladjustments of taxation.

He traced the interference of our-side groups with the schools, such as the demand of manufacturers for the introduction of new and expensive courses of vocational training, and the campaign of the bankers for teaching thrift.

Mr. Judd recommended that the schools begin next autumn to prepare lessons on taxation, "and present these in vigorous form to the citizens of the next generation." "I am in favor," he said, "of such a reconstruction of the curriculum worked out coöperatively by educators that the American people will be compelled to talk at dinner table with their children about taxes and legislators, and tax-reduction associations.

"I am further in favor of the discussion in schools of the governmental organization of cities and states. If it is said by those who are afraid to have light thrown on our national inadequacies that young children will be harmed by such discussion my answer is that they are now harmed beyond measure by popular ignorance and lack of initiative in seeking reform."

Declaring that "politics is as truly an art as teaching," Mrs. E. Blanche Preble of Chicago, president of the Department of Classroom Teachers and president of the State Teachers' Association, urged classroom teachers to form their own independent local, state and national groups as the best means of obtaining freedom from dictation, adequate salaries, pensions and tenure. That they can be a force in politics, she said, is evident from the way in which Chicago teachers have kept the schools open through three years of delayed pay days, teaching from September to April without a dollar of salary.

Gov. Paul McNutt of Indiana listed the legislation passed by the state Legislature recently to protect the schools and Mr. William J. Bogan, superintendent of Chicago schools, assured the convention that Chicago will solve her education finance problems. Miss Florence Hale of Augusta, Me., first vice-president of the association, told how the organization has helped the individual teacher to develop initiative, and has given her recognition in its ranks.

Mr. Edgar G. Doudna of Madison, Wis., secretary of the board of normal regents, paid tribute to the teachers of the past and Mr. H. L. Donovan of Richmond, Ky., president of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, said that the new age demands teachers who are aggressive, competent, and effective participants in society, possessing a fundamental knowledge of government, politics, economics, sociology, and social psychology. The service of teachers as citizens was praised by Mr. Willard E. Givens, superintendent of schools of Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Francis G. Blair, of Springfield, Ill., state superintendent of schools, speaking on the teachers on guard said: "When people come to me disturbed and anxious about the schools, wondering whether the rich content that has been put into our courses of study and the greatly enriched school opportunity which has been afforded to the children is going to be cut ruthlessly back by the hand of this depression, I would like to be able to say to them, fear not, the 800,000 teachers of America are on guard."

Drys in Alabama County Ready to Fight Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOLEY, Ala.—Fortifying Alabama's dry stronghold, Baldwin County forces have swung into action against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. A strong fight will be carried to every corner of the county during the next 30 days, it was decided.

Headquarters of the dry organization will be established at Bay Minette, in Baldwin County. The campaign will be under the leadership of James E. Cook, pastor. Women from this part of the State, like other sections of Alabama, will take a strong part in the fight against repeal.

Union Man's Home Bombed

SCRANTON, Pa., July 5 (AP)—Dynamite wrecked the home of Mr. John Boylan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, early today, hurling Boylan, his wife and two children from their beds. They were not injured. Authorities indicated they believed strife with insurgents in the union was the cause of the dynamiting.

Saving of Boys In Idleness Urged On Scout Troops

Lord Baden-Powell Makes Plea for Activity Among Unemployed Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, asks Boy Scouts to rise to the occasion now to deal with the emergency of unemployment in the same way as they rose to the emergency of the war.

In a special appeal to all local Scout Associations here, "B. P." points out that the boys most needing help are those between 14 and 16. These, he urges, are worthy of every effort on the part of Scoutmasters to prevent them from drifting away and joining the unemployed.

So that lads may be prepared for employment by increased incentive and opportunity for taking up hobbies and handicrafts, greater variety can be introduced into troop programs, the boys being taught to rely on themselves and not expect amusement to be provided for them. The Chief Scout's plan may mean more troop nights, rendered possible by Rover Scouts coming in to help the Scoutmasters.

Lord Baden-Powell suggests that Scoutmasters and possibly the local associations could get hold of the unemployed boys through the local school authorities and employment exchanges and bring them in as honorary members of the troop to participate in the troop activities and comradeship. If every troop took on only five of these "younger brothers" it would mean about 55,000 unemployed boys coming at once under good influence.

For the working of this scheme, says the Chief Scout, more trained Scoutmasters fitted to act as instructors in hobbies and games are needed from the ranks of those thousands of young men to whom it has never occurred that they can, and ought to, render something in the way of social service.

In Front Line of Education's Defense

Lower Left and Upper Right, The Christian Science Monitor—© Harris & Ewing

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LEADERS

Upper Row, Left to Right—Mrs. F. Blanche Preble, Teacher in Chicago Public Schools. Joseph Rosier, President of N. E. A. and State Teachers College at Fairmont, W. Va. Miss Florence Hale, Former President of N. E. A. Lower Row, Left to Right—John K. Norton, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. Sydney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va.

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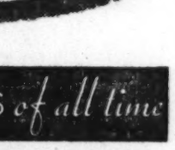
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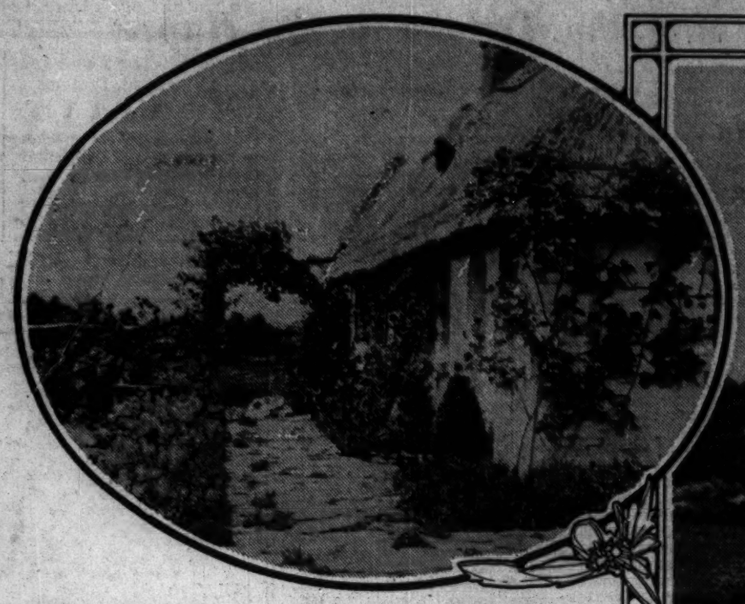

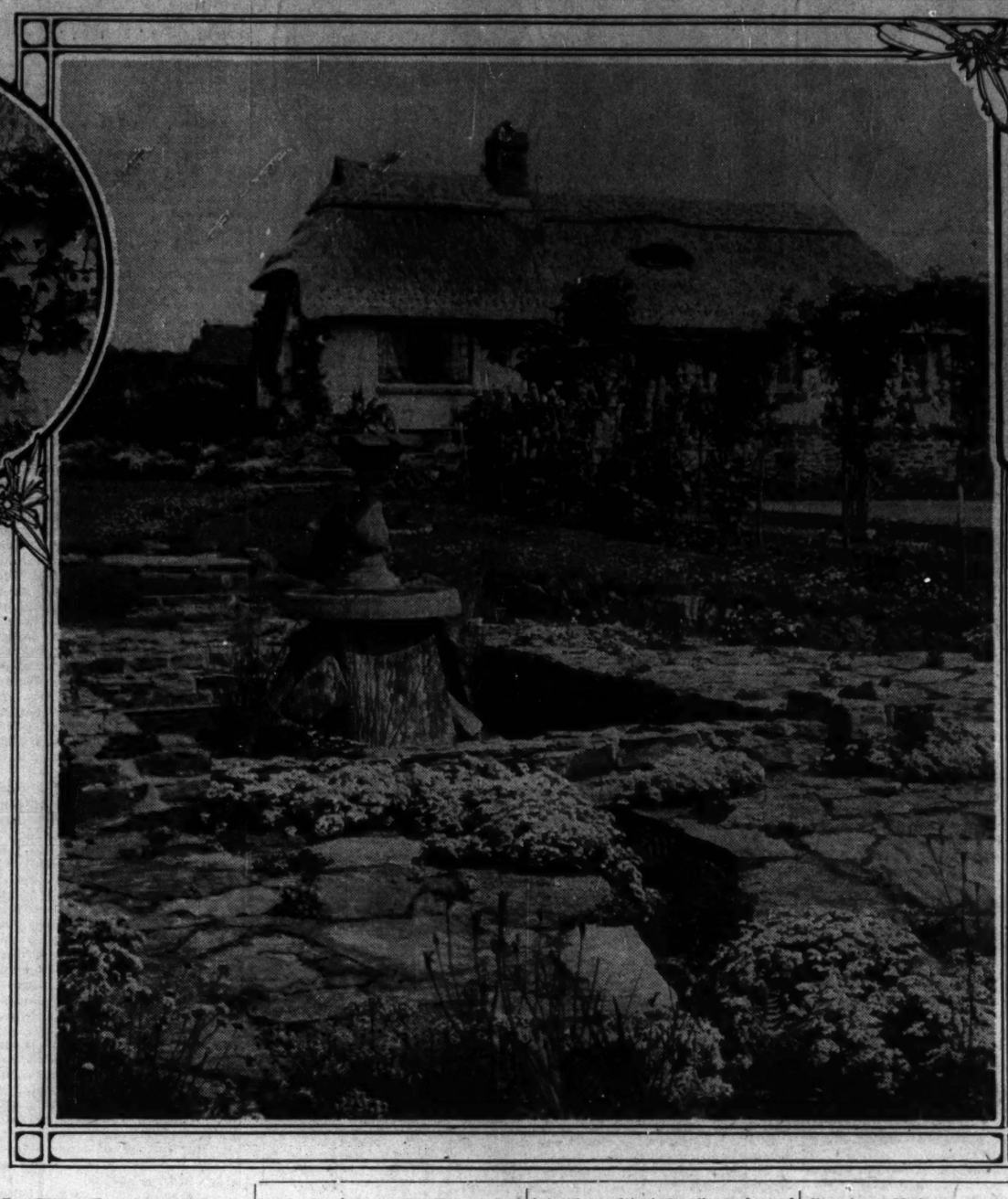

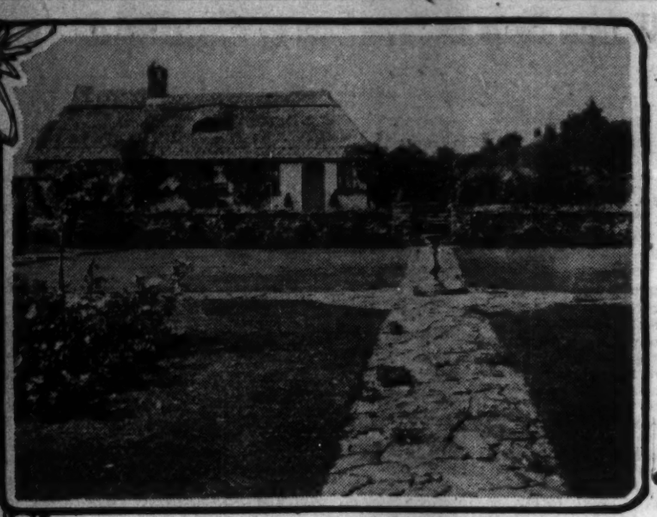

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© K. Morrison

Three Views of a Week-End Cottage in England. The Professional Man and His Wife for Whom It Was Planned Are Garden-Lovers, and the Setting Is Therefore as Important as the House. Left—Roses Form Dense Clusters Over the Arch at the End of the Path. They Clamber Over the Walls and Thatch. The Planting at the Base Is of Wine-Red Snapdragons. Center—Looking Toward the Cottage from the Lily Pool. The Eye Is Led Toward the House Not Only by the Winding Pathway but by the Rose Arches. Right—The Greater Part of the Garden Is Composed of Well-Kept Lawn Intersected at Right Angles by Flagged Paths.

Flowers Noted in the Bible

The Lilies of the Field and Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we read in the Bible about the "lilies of the field," do we realize that many of these same blossoms grow in our fields here in America? The same blooms among which Jesus walked, as he sought the quiet of the hills around Galilee, can be found among our own roadsides. Perhaps the discreet, plebeian little everlasting, which they of the East call passion flower, was often noticed and enjoyed by him.

Twenty-five years ago, one Smual Petrus Bortnik, a native of the Holy Land, gathered and pressed many of the flowers mentioned in the Bible. They are all common wild flowers in that country. And it is not without a little tenderness that we find that some of these are identical with our own familiar wildlings. Others belong to the same family and are only slightly different. Still others, we nurture in the annual garden or perennial border.

The true lily of the field, which Jesus used for a parable in the Sermon on the Mount, is not a native of our temperate climate but it much resembles the Iceland poppy which enriches our gardens with colors from May to November. The lily of the field is a true anemone, anemone coronaria, and usually of the royal scarlet which was Solomon's color. In parts of Galilee and the Plain of Sharon, however, it is sometimes white, while around Jaffa, which is also Joppa, it is blue.

The pheasant's eye of the Holy Land, adonis palestina, is our own adonis autumnale, the low leafy annual with scarlet ecrolla, darker in the center.

According to legend, Adonis, the favorite of Venus, was changed into this flower—which is where it got its name.

"Lo, the Winter Is Past"

In the Song of Solomon (2:11-12) are the lines: "For, lo, the winter is past. . . . The flowers appear on the earth." These flowers of which he sings we may take to be the cyclamen, one of the first to appear in Palestine when the winter is gone. They are only native to the land around Egypt. Among the rocky places of the East they climb out everywhere, white, pink or daintily pastel tinted. Imagine their being called "sow-bread"! But Palestine hogs like their turnipy roots and thus the native name!

Along the roadsides and in the waste places of America, from New Brunswick to Ohio, we find the tiny white flower clusters of the pimpinella saxifragra, or anise. This was never really local on this side of the ocean, but brought to us by some settler from Europe. It resembles somewhat the "wild carrot" or Queen Anne's lace of our June meadows, which they called the Madonna flower in Palestine. The scribes and Pharisees, you know, paid a careful tithe upon such small garden things as mint and anise to show their minute observance of the law. However, Jesus was not deceived, and with the little anise as an object lesson, preached to them upon the evils of hypocrisy. It is the pimpinella anisum of the East.

I always have objected to the name of "wild carrot" for so beautiful and fragile a bit of lacework that holds diamonds of dew on early June mornings. We have always called it Queen Anne's lace or bird's-nest, from its curled-up habit. Some, in that far land of Bible days, called it the Crown flower from its lacy spread of crown on a long, slender stem.

Scabiosa or Pincushion Flower

The Palestine daisy is simply that scabiosa which we nurture so carefully in our gardens. Our grandmothers insist upon calling it the pincushion flower. We would scarcely recognize our large, many-colored blooms in the meager little blooms of its wild state in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Mt. Carmel, that mountain on the low coast of Palestine, associated with the story of Elijah, and having a name that means "the Garden of God," shelters the eastern daisy, which, you see, is another of the previous family. It is similar to our familiar white field daisy but larger and growing on a small bush. They call it the Carmel Daisy.

The delicate little lavender blossoms of vetch, with their climbing fingers and lacy foliage, which make patches of soft beauty in our meadow grass, is thought by one authority to be the same that Isaiah called "fitches." Mignonette, of course, is not native to us, but hardly a garden that has not a border of this fragrant annual. Do you know that, in its native state, in Asia, this flower is called hyssop and is the same hyssop mentioned so often in the Bible? David sang, "Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean; wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." So hyssop was a cleansing agent long centuries ago.

As children, we gathered baskets of pussy's-toes in hot sunny pastures to dry in the sun and make into pillows. Our mothers called it everlasting and our grandmothers, ladies' tobacco. How strange to find that common little flower, trodden so carelessly by man and beast alike, the passion flower of the Holy Land? It is helichrysum sanguinem, and is usually a blood red in the East. Usually we find it white and woolly, but one of our variety also comes red.

So I find it interesting to learn that many of our own wild flowers, and others in our borders, were known and probably loved by Jesus, David, Solomon, and the prophets. Mary and Martha, we are sure, gathered them from the fields around Bethany to decorate their humble home when the Master came to visit. It brings us closer to that precious land of Mary and Martha, Peter and John, and makes of our gardens and our woodlands, a finer, sweeter thing.

F. S. L.

An English Week-End Cottage

In Its Garden Setting—A Dream Picture Come True

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

COTTAGES of the Old-World type, with thatched roofs, quaint dormer windows and casements, are an alluring picture, no matter what their surroundings may be. But an attractive setting invariably enhances their charms. The cottage shown in the accompanying illustrations is a case in point.

It was planned originally as a week-end retreat for a professional man and his wife. They did not need large living quarters, but they were ardent garden lovers. The special purpose of this home and the hobby of its owners explain the disparity in size between the house and the garden. The latter would be equally suitable as a setting for a larger dwelling.

The site is almost square. The cottage stands on a paved terrace raised several feet above the level of the rest of the garden. This terrace is approached in three ways: by a short path leading to the highroad, by a straight flight of steps which gave access to the formal garden, and by steps of more informal construction which curved down to the lily pool garden.

This lily pool garden is somewhat lower than the level lawns next to it. It is separated from them by a series of rose arches and herbaceous border. Another herbaceous border forms its boundary on the other side. Along the winding path that leads from the house to the lily pool are outcroppings of pink and white thrift and saxifrages. The same kind of planting grows up between the cracks in the crazy paving that surrounds the lily pool. The pool has a narrow outlet leading to a rustic bridge which stands almost at the end of this garden unit. The outlet is almost hidden from view by a rampant growth of flowers which continues in even greater profusion around the confines of the bridge. In this colorful maze it is possible to distinguish such things as scarlet bergamot, feathery pink spiræa, broad-leaved funkias, columbines, mauve veronica and yellow iris.

As might be expected, such a heterogeneous type of planting recurs in the herbaceous borders, but in the layout on the terrace there is a much more ordered scheme. It consists mainly of antirrhinums. Early and late varieties have been chosen, so that they bloom in succession from June until autumn. The colors range from a light lemon to deep yellow, pink and yellow mixtures and wine red. These claret-hued blossoms show up remarkably well against the cream-colored walls of the cottage.

Besides a formal arrangement of antirrhinum borders the terrace possesses decorative accents in the shape of a brick wellhead with an ornamental wrought iron design surmounting it and two large stone vases filled with pink geraniums.

Along the base of the retaining wall dividing this terrace from the garden below are marigolds, nicotiana and single asters. This combination of vivid orange, white and mauve is effective against the gray stone wall.

The steps from the terrace lead down to one of the flagged paths which cut the lawn into four rectangles. In the center stands a sundial. Rose beds are symmetrically placed at the foot of the two farther rectangles. The outsides of these beds are bordered by mauve violas and the insides by yellow violas. The roses include such popular varieties as Los Angeles, Madame Edouard Herriot, General MacArthur, Caroline Testout and Frau Carl Druschke.

The lawn to one side of this formal garden is on a slightly higher level. The transition is made by a low bank covered with a luxuriant mass of rock plants. At a certain point in this bank there is a rose arch smothered under clusters of American pillar roses. A curving path leads from this archway to the garden shelter—a rustic structure of elm boarding, the back part of which goes onto the highroad and is used as a garage.

Along the boundary fence which separates the grounds from the highway is a wide border. It has a marginal edging of nemesia and it was planted with such flowering shrubs as deutzia, mock orange, weigelia, azaleas, rhododendrons, viburnums and American currant.

Dry Weather Aid for Trees

Encouragement for Our Tall and Leafy Friends

By FRANCIS J. KELLEHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT sufficient water and a stable supply of food during the hot and drying months of summer, street and lawn trees suffer much damage and some do not survive. An appearance of scanty foliage that is a lighter shade of color than usual for a vigorous tree of its kind often indicates lack of nourishment. Frequently, weak deciduous trees lose foliage from two to six weeks earlier in the fall than ones similarly located but supplied with needed water and food over the summer period.

Special provision must be made for watering street trees located in narrow parking strips between curb and sidewalk so that required water may be admitted to the soil and plant food made available. For young trees, the soil around the tree can be kept loose by cultivation. Water from rainfall or artificial watering is thus taken in more readily. Plant food may be stirred into the cultivated soil as deemed necessary.

Small Dry-Wells Useful

Where the soil is heavy and compact about the roots of older trees, the construction of small dry-wells about the margin of the foliage drip area permits the application of water and plant food in a region easily accessible to the feeding roots. Holes are dug about three feet deep and a foot or more across. These are filled with two feet or more of small stones. A three-inch drain tile or sewer pipe is set on top of the stones with the upper end flush with the ground surface. Earth and turf are replaced over the stones and about the inlet pipe. A small cover may be fitted over the inlet. Water and plant food in solution supplied to the wells then seeps to the root regions. Four or more of these may be provided depending on the size of the tree.

Trees suffering seriously from shortage of food supply have been restored to vigor by supplying plant foods in solution in the water that is added to the dry-wells or applied otherwise. Sodium nitrate is desirable for quick effect. Pulverized sheep manure given in the water solution has proved effective as a food stimulant.

Bone meal or other slowly acting plant food should be supplied to insure a continuous supply of nourishment. This may be placed in small holes made around the outer foliage drip outline. These may be about two feet apart and one to two feet deep, according to the size of the tree, and an inch or so in diameter. If bone meal is used about five pounds for each inch of tree diameter may be distributed among the holes and the upper portions of each then are filled with earth.

Drain Tile for Sub-Irrigation

A sub-surface irrigation system may be provided for street trees that front the residential property. Ordinary drain tile may be placed in parallel lines, one just inside the street curb, the other on the property side of the walk, at a depth of 2½ to 3 feet. Cross lines may connect these between trees. Applications of plant food in solution may be introduced with the water turned into this system when quick feeding results are desired. At the time that the drain tile are put in place, bone meal, or other plant food which will supply nourishment over a prolonged period, may be added with soil layers that are replaced in the trench. The inlets to the system should be made at points easily reached by a hose from the source of water supply.

Mixing a liberal supply of peat moss, which may be secured from garden supply houses, with the soil about evergreen trees aids materially in increasing the water holding capacity of the soil as well as adding to the food supply. Its use will save on both water and the work of frequently applying it. This material may be abundantly mixed with the upper soil extending from the trunk of the tree to the outer spread of the lower branches.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER

The Plant Window Can Add Much to the Beauty of a Room

One of our readers sends in this photograph of her plant corner. By means of glass shelves she has many a decorative row of plants. Pots and jardinieres contribute colorful notes, and bowls of flowers are often included.

Hobbies and Hints

Seeds, Bulbs and Plants From Many States

Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

I have had so much pleasure from our hobby column, I must try to add a bit to help on the good work. Perhaps our garden would vex an up-to-date expert, but it gives us pleasure the year round. It has also helped a great number of friends and neighbors, as our policy is "the more you give away, the more you have," a saying that has proved true in more than one way. I can generally find someone who wants seeds, slips or extra plants and he always wants to give something in exchange, consequently we are both richer in the material for our gardens and in friendship, too.

Our favorite bed is our cactus corner—I wish I knew the names, but the written descriptions in catalogue or library book don't seem very clear. We have quite a variety of succulents and cactus of several sizes and kinds, all but a few grown from slips. I have some seed now which came from Arizona which I am hoping I can grow with success.

Having seeds, slips, bulbs or plants from various states is my hobby. I think I have several double daffodils from Oregon, a half dozen fairy lilies from New York, yellow iris from Illinois. In fact mine is a true "Friendship Garden," for here are only a bare dozen of plants that were bought at any time. We have trees, shrubs, perennials, etc., all from friends and neighbors.

(Mrs.) R. D. R.

A New Kind of Rose Support

Johnstown, Pa.

Dear Friends:

My husband enjoys the Garden page in the Monitor and wishes to pass along his own idea for a support for a climbing rose. This rose was on a fence and he wanted to move the fence but did not wish to disturb the rose as it was in bud. So he used a stake and fastened on it, at intervals up it, four hoops in a horizontal position. The hoops, which are from a five-gallon keg, are nailed to the stake and the rose goes up through them. The stake is eight feet high and two inches wide. This has proved an ideal trellis for a climbing rose.

When he was making a rock garden he found a rock that looks just like a Plymouth Rock chicken. He placed it along the driveway to the garage and people come in from the street to see it.

We have learned many helpful things from the Garden Page.

(Mrs.) E. A. R.

A Satisfying Pool

Delevan, California

Dear Garden Friends:

I enjoy every letter in the Hobby column and all other articles on the Garden Page of the Monitor. Through reading these I am becoming a better gardener. I wish to tell of a new-old garden of mine which grows around the water garden.

Over a year has passed since we made the pool in the midst of the northwest yard. Except the old trees of our own planting which stood in the north and south, this plot had seemed unfortunately located and unproductive. However, the "fixing" man of the family spread the soil from the pool excavation over the surface of the ground, adding manure and spading all in deeply. From another part of the farm he hauled the large flat rocks which we used for stepping-stones around the pool and which we extended to the outside walks as paths seemed to be needed there also.

Interested friends gave many young plants for the wide border. I moved other plants that were already in the yard, spending many happy hours setting them out. I then planted seeds of some easily grown annuals and also, with splendid results, set out some vegetable plants.

I brought a movable garden seat into the shade of a south walnut tree where I could rest occasionally From there I could see the reflections in the pool and could watch the busy sparrows and finches building their nests in the pepper tree and in the supports of the Virginia creepers on the house. Later in the summer a pair of humming birds spent much time hovering over the Tritonia at the water's edge and the four o'clocks in the shade. Bright orioles enjoyed the water; bees gathered honey, and flitting everywhere were beautiful moths and butterflies.

And so, patiently cultivated and abundantly watered, this garden increased in beauty, fragrance and charm. From under the pepper tree at the northeast corner we had a lovely glimpse through the pathway of the Giant Arrowhead in the pool. Another view which lingers in memory is of the pink water lilies as we saw them through the pathway from the southeast corner near the porch door.

(Mrs.) G. F. C.

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Progress in Education

When Son Is No Longer a Child

A Crisis in Fatherhood

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FATHER had spoken sternly to his oldest son and the boy had left the room quietly, but with a hurt look in his eyes and a bitter twist to his mouth.

The mother, who had been watching both father and son keenly, suddenly realized that a crisis was at hand. For several weeks the son had been restless under the parental instructions. His attitude had puzzled and disturbed the father, for the boy had always been amenable before to the suggestions of the parents and the necessary restraints of the home.

"I think I understand where the trouble lies," said the mother as she divined the underlying cause of the tense situation. "Try treating David like a man instead of like a little boy. I believe he will respond quickly and happily to that attitude."

Only 14, But——

"But he is only fourteen years old," protested the father.

"In years, but in mind and spirit he is older," said the mother. "Think back a little. The boy has changed completely in the last few months. Things that amused him a year ago have ceased to hold his interest. His recreations and hobbies are different, more adult. He no longer plays childish games with the younger children. He is reading scientific books, he works alone for hours at your work bench down cellar, he likes to listen when older people are discussing events and problems. The boy has made a long leap from childhood toward manhood without our noticing it. What we have been inclined to treat as arrogance and disrespect is the natural outcropping of his unconscious but intense desire to be grown up, to be one of us instead of one of the children. He is at the sensitive age, and to treat him as a child wounds his self-respect and causes warring impulses to disconcert him. Let's try appealing to his manliness and reason, his sense of sportsmanship and responsibility."

"Perhaps you are right," said the father, after thinking over the matter. "It seems to be a case of 'When I was a child . . . I thought as a child'—but now 'I have put away childish things.'"

From that evening the father took particular care to change his whole attitude toward the son. He was careful not to give orders to the sensitive young boy, but to maintain an attitude which expected his help and his coöperation as a matter of course.

Certain definite responsibilities suitable for his age were given the boy as his share of the maintenance of the home, and he was helped to realize that if these were neglected the whole family would suffer. He was encouraged and inspired to the consideration of others' feelings, and every attempt at assistance, no matter how awkward or ill-timed, every unselfish service, was noted and warmly commended by his father. In fact the man purposely stressed his appreciation of all the son's efforts, because he felt this was too seldom done where growing boys were concerned.

No Punishment Between Friends

There was no question of punishment between the father and son, for friendship does not contain or include fear, and the paternal relation had been broadened to that of comrade, companion and friend. There were a few necessary laws or rules which were made for the comfort and convenience of people living together in a home, and if these were unobserved a loss of privilege naturally followed, as it would if the boy were in college, business, or in any worth-while type of adult communal life.

The father invited the boy to take part in the family discussions; his opinion was courteously asked when any change or innovation was contemplated, and the boy's ideas and suggestions were seriously considered even if they were not always followed. There was no spirit of condescension or raillery in this attitude, for, as the man said, his son was an important part of the family and had his rights. Furthermore, he would never learn to think clearly and decide wisely if not given a chance to understand the many problems and adjustments of family life.

Instead of the estrangement which might have resulted from this crisis between father and son, there grew a strong and enduring appreciation of each other, which lasted throughout their lives.

Courtesy of St. Augustine and St Johns County Chamber of Commerce to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In This Little Wooden Building in St. Augustine, Fla., an English-Speaking School Was Held Long Ago, Definite Records Going Back to 1821, Two Years After Florida, Through Treaty With Spain, Became the Property of the United States. School Sessions Were Held Here for Many Years. The Building Is Now Open to Visitors, and Within Is a "School" in Session, Represented by Wax Figures Dressed as in the 1860's.

Quaint Florida School From Spanish Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Augustine, Fla.

A LITTLE schoolhouse, said to be the oldest wooden building in St. Augustine, constructed during the Revolutionary War, when Florida was still a Spanish possession, stands on St. George Street, now marked by a bronze tablet which declares it to be the oldest schoolhouse in the United States. Records dating back to 1821, two years after the change of flags when Florida became the property of the United States, tell that an English-speaking school was established in the little frame building.

School sessions were held in the building for many years, and there are living today a number of old residents of St. Augustine who recall having attended this school. Recently one of these, Mr. B. C. Capo, told of attending the school in 1860 and 1861, and it was an old building then, and remembering the rate of 12½ cents a week, and when the teacher or schoolmaster, John Gianople, picked up his beaver hat and red bandana to go to Gainesville to enlist in the War Between the States.

An old bill rendered to one family shows that tuition was charged at that in addition the children were expected to bring firewood necessary to keep a fire blazing in the big fireplace.

Not long since a reunion of former students was held in the old school.

The present owner of the property, W. J. Harris, has restored the building to the semblance of other days. An "old-fashioned school" is in session. Wax figures to represent the schoolmaster and several pupils, all dressed appropriately, are in the schoolroom. This is to represent the class of 1864.

The Liberal College as Vocational Training

Also, as Foundational or Pre-Vocational

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I am a high school senior in a town of 500 population in which there is a small liberal arts college.

Recently the dean, who is a friend of our family, was a dinner guest at our home. After the dinner was over we talked about colleges and universities.

I have been thinking of entering a course in business administration or engineering next fall. I have carried courses in Latin, algebra, plane and solid geometry, history, chemistry, and social studies in high school. I feel that I can spend only four years in college and to do this I shall have to borrow some money and do some part-time work.

The dean advised me to remain at home and work for a B. A. degree here. He feels that this will be better training for business and he says that engineering schools are too narrow and technical.

Do you think I should enter the college here and remain for graduation or go to some school like Wharton School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance or the college of engineering in my own state university? Do you think that a course in a college of arts and sciences is really the best vocational training a boy can get? The dean of our college says it is.

Sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

I shall answer your question by discussing the relation of a liberal college training to vocational training. I hope you will get my point, Bill. Get as much of a foundation as you can get, but don't neglect to follow it by some special training for the broad field of work that you hope to do.

The modern industrial world is amazingly complex. Since no man can cover its whole range, the young student is confronted with a problem. On the one hand he is urged to be a specialist—to "fit himself into some little niche in the general industrial machine." On the other he is urged by proponents of "liberal" education to follow a seemingly contrary course.

I heard a thirty-year-old college president make the following declaration not long ago in his inaugural address: "Today, I suspect, it is the vocational school and not the liberal college that properly belongs on the defensive. The economic organization of our country is being transformed at such a dizzy rate that the man who is prepared for only one task probably faces the prospect of permanent unemployment. Specialists are needed in all vocations, but only so long as their vocations last, and vocations have a tendency now to disappear over night. Who can prophesy with any confidence that his vocation will not be influenced by the approaching reorganization of our industrial and political life?" And he added these comments on careers for which universities train: "Even the professional fields seem likely to undergo profound and far-reaching changes," drawing the conclusion: "If this be true, is it not possible that the finest vocational training any school can offer is a broad understanding of our social and economic order and a thorough knowledge of the laws and science of learning? This at least is the conviction of the liberal college."

Some Cannot Take So Many Years

Let us suppose that all young people are able to enter upon a college course following six years of junior and senior high school. Is it not possible that some young men who seek a business career will profit by four years in a school like Wharton School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance; or the undergraduate course in business administration in New York University, or in some state university?

It will be granted that a four-year foundation in a liberal college will prove good pre-vocational training for a two-year course such as that offered by the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. Not all young men and young women, however, have the means to remain in school so long. Who shall say that they shall not seek both training and education for the special work they plan to do.

Professions like law, the ministry, medicine, agriculture, teaching, dentistry, engineering, and business are making profound changes. They are also making progress—expanding rather than contracting. Trust companies may take over work once done by general legal practitioners, but they hire law-trained men to do this work. Agencies other than the public schools, that spread enlightenment, may multiply. The human touch of the teacher will always be needed. Times of depression when building operations are temporarily stopped may make an oversupply of engineers and architects. There may be an overproduction of wheat, cotton and other products, but horticulture, agronomy, agricultural chemistry, farm economics, and courses in English literature and theme writing, required in colleges of agriculture, are still needed and they provide both training and education in necessary fields of study that benefit humanity.

Essential in Any Case

It may be true that the finest pre-vocational training any school can offer is "a broad understanding of our social and economic order and a thorough knowledge of the laws and science of learning." Certainly this knowledge is essential, whether it be acquired in a four-year liberal college, a junior college, a four-year teachers' college, by home study, in night school, by independent research out of school and while "on the job," or elsewhere. I would not call it vocational, however, nor would I consider that the function of the liberal college is to do that which can be better done in our great colleges of engineering, journalism, agriculture, law, business administration, music, fine arts and agriculture, generally connected with great universities where great scholars and great scientists abound, and where personnel and placement bureaus, broad-gauge vocational guidance, and wide contacts with industry and life are made possible.

I am opposed to preparing young people for only one task. There is, however, a vast difference between training for positions as typists, telegraphers, and bus drivers and educating young people within fields represented by colleges of agriculture, engineering, journalism, and business that may be entered on graduation from high school or junior college.

No, the liberal college is not a vocational school. It may and does teach physics, chemistry, English, zoölogy, and other studies useful in vocations and helpful in life. It may be pre-vocational but its very name "liberal" suggests versatility rather than depth, consumption rather than production, appreciation rather than active service for others, leisure rather than work. All these are needed but so are direct training and education and broad-gauge vocational education and vocational guidance in universities that are so liberal that they will not consider the making of an honest living any more sordid than the reading of Browning or Tennyson during leisure hours.

Reward for Service

I like to look on the having of a vocational aim in life as contrasted with aimlessness. I consider earned leisure a reward for service rather than exemption from service. I consider no study less cultural merely because it is useful. Perhaps the young college president whom I quoted at the outset was merely trying to drive home the truth that the useful and the liberal are not necessarily hostile. With the increased emphasis on economics, political science, chemistry, physics, and mathematics in colleges of liberal arts today—subjects on which important occupations depend, there is a basis for his viewpoint provided it does not convey the impression that these studies are really vocational or that they are a substitute for later specialized vocational training on the professional level.

If the small college in your home town is one with high standards, Bill, you might take the first two years there. You could take courses like physics, chemistry, trigonometry, economics and English that are pre-vocational for engineering and business. During these two years you could read, study, observe, and plan as to your future career.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone,

Dean of Men, The West Virginia University

Helping the Toddler to Be Happy

A Group of Mothers Meet to Share Solutions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING his second year a baby may easily develop the habit of displaying a great deal of ill-temper when he is denied something that he wants. It is not difficult, however, to lead a child into happier ways of behaving.

The temper tantrum, so troublesome in the behavior of a three or four year old, often has its beginning in the friction that results when, as a baby, he begins to toddle about from one room to another, pulling at and examining all of the household possessions within his reach. He is often met with "no, no," at this time. How can we help him to be happy under such trying conditions, and thus prevent the development of ill-temper?

A group of mothers who met weekly to study their children's problems raised this question.

"I have found it a help to make what we can call 'tours of inspection,'" said one mother. "Occasionally, I go with my baby from one room to another, letting him touch or handle household possessions that I cannot permit him to touch when he is alone. We open cupboard drawers and pat the sharp knives and other utensils. We examine books and magazines. He seldom offers to touch them at other times, for he has had a chance to satisfy his urge to handle and examine, and I do not have to be saying 'no, no' all of the time. He turns the radio on when we wish to use it and is content to leave it alone at other times."

Quite Possible

"I think it is possible to teach children to be careful in handling beautiful objects," said another mother. "I want my baby to play freely among the flowers in the garden but I do not want him to be rough with them. Last fall when he was only 10 months old I started giving him little lessons to show him how to pat the flowers. Our asters were in bloom and I often had a bowl of them on the table. I would sit by the table, take him on my lap, and pull the bowl of asters within reach. Then, when his little hand went out to the flowers, I would lay my hand over his and show him how to pat them gently and to smell them. During the winter whenever we had blossoms in the house I did the same thing, and in the spring we went to the garden often to visit the flowers. Now he goes about the garden alone, patting and smelling the blossoms whenever he likes, and I am not afraid that he will destroy them."

A third mother brought a new point into the discussion at this time.

"I feel that it is important that a child learn to remain cheerful and pleasant even when he cannot have something that he wants," she said. "By the time my boy was 16 months old, he had developed the habit of kicking and screaming if I denied him something. If I offered him a toy to play with at such a time he would throw it across the room.

"I thought it over carefully and decided there were two things that he needed to learn. He should be willing to turn to something else and explore its possibilities when he could not have the thing he wanted, and he should be happy and pleasant about it even though he were disappointed.

Only the Necessary "No"

"I could not reasonably expect him to turn to something new unless it were clear to him that when I said 'no' it really meant he could not have the thing he wanted. I would have to be careful, then, to say 'no' only when it was really necessary and to stick to my decisions. But how could I make it clear to him that he could be happy even though he had met with a disappointment? He was too little to understand an explanation. I would have to lead him to express happiness at such a time in order that he might build up a different attitude.

"One of the ways in which children express happiness is by singing. Although my baby did not use many words yet, he was fond of singing 'la, la, la' as I rocked him a few minutes at bedtime. Perhaps with a little help he could learn to let this love for singing replace his ill feelings.

"Upon the occasion of his next temper outburst, I stooped beside him on the floor, laid my hands firmly on his shoulders, and repeated several times, 'no, no.' Then I said to him, 'A happy boy sings. A happy boy sings like this, la, la, la. This is what a happy boy says, la, la, la.' I repeated a few times. He seemed to pay little attention but in a short time his crying ceased and he found something else to do.

Soon Learned La, La, La

"I continued this method of trying to help him to be happy. I took the opportunity, also, at times when all was going well and he was feeling happy of asking. 'What does a happy boy say?' At these times he soon learned to sing with me. Gradually his crying spells grew shorter. One morning a few weeks later he surprised me by looking up as I was dressing him and saying, 'la, la, la, happy.' Now at 20 months, if he has met with a disappointment, I brush the tears away and ask him what a happy boy says. It is only a few moments at such times before he responds with a smile and says, 'la, la, la, happy.'"

The mothers in this group had found it possible to help their children maintain happy dispositions during those days when children often acquire unlovely traits. The little child meets many difficult situations and he does not always know the right way of behaving. If we can make clear to him the right way and give him a little practice in it, he will respond with charming behavior.

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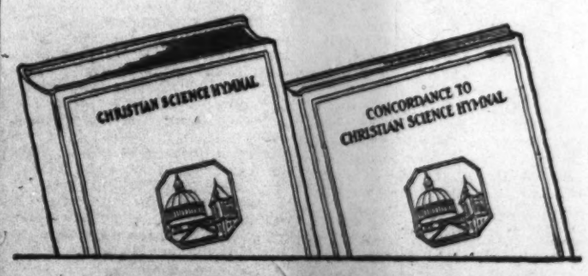

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

"She Must Believe in Herself"

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MRS. VIRGINIA M. WHEAT, director of a school which trains secretaries, recently gave to the present writer an important interpretation of the apparent impasse existing at the moment in the career which has always swung open the portals to many important positions for women.

She finds that both girls and older women at the present time often lack the courage to believe in themselves and justly to estimate their powers. The feeling of insecurity, of having lost their compass while navigating a turbulent world, leads them to ask too little and frequently to underestimate their powers of usefulness.

"Often," she said, "the young college graduate is doubtful that she can attain her ambitions; and women of middle age, having lost their jobs in a day of readjustments, are ready to begin at the beginning again and take their places beside novices. This is all wrong. The power to build on education just demands, and to perceive for what one's former contacts have prepared one, is essential. Job must be piled logically on job, otherwise there can never be a structure. I believe that those who have climbed half-way should get to the top without repeating their initial experiences."

Judgment and Imagination

I asked what talents are fundamental to the type of secretary who may hope to become an executive. I felt sure that she would appraise as mere technicalities — necessary, certainly, but scarcely significant — speed in stenography, deft fingers at the keyboard, accuracy in filing and accounting. I was right.

"The essential qualification," she said, "is a natural instinct or a cultivated ability to rise to any occasion and meet its exigencies with ease and efficiency. Also, the person who represents an important man or woman must have the power to understand and share her employer's outlook, at least sufficiently to interpret him to the public whom she meets in his behalf; and enough imagination to bring back to him some of the repercussions of the world from which she protects him.

"She must be so flexible as to become interested in his business, whatever it is, and learn a great deal about it, if she intends to use her secretarial opportunities as stepping-stones."

When I inquired what training would develop these capacities and interests, Mrs. Wheat said, that if the candidate was suited to a secretarial career — a matter to be determined in the early stages of her training — all that she needed was a justifiable confidence in her own capacity. Fear of incompetence, dread of receiving an uncomprehended direction — active causes in many failures — could hardly trouble the carefully selected, intelligently prepared worker.

A Valuable Contribution

"A valuable contribution to self-confidence," she continued, "is supplied by a certain amount of training in details; training, for instance, in the diverse technical procedures which are necessary to the operation of law offices, brokerage houses, commercial establishments, and publishing companies. Many of their documents appear formidable on first acquaintance; if the new employee has never seen a brief, nor an inventory, nor a galley proof, she may be appalled at having to deal with them and, in consequence, stumble through her first weeks instead of finding her stride at once."

"I am convinced that all you say is true," I interjected. "But can you at the present moment advise girls to train for jobs which for some time have been diminishing in number?"

"No, not for jobs that have been diminishing, but for the jobs of higher class that are to replace them. There have never been greater opportunities for real capacity than will be offered in the reconstruction period before us; nor has a more favorable period presented itself than the present for training for that future. There is an old Dutch saying, 'Keep the distaff ready and God will provide the flax.'"

"Do I sum it up correctly, then, when I say that, given knowledge so thorough that it justifies self-confidence, and self-confidence so well-bred that it expresses itself in modest demeanor, and the right kind of intellectual inquisitiveness, and imagination which enables one to respect points of view which may not be one's own, a woman may look forward confidently to success in the new era which seems to be unfolding?"

"By all means," assented Mrs. Wheat. "And although the present confuses us with many altered values and practical difficulties, it is a golden period for preparation."

Good Concerts for All

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago.

HIGH in the tower of a huge skyscraper here, surrounded by scores of autographed photographs of great concert musicians, Miss Dema E. Harshbarger supervises the activities of her Civic Music Associations in 48 states. About 250 cities, small and large, know her as the originator of the "Civic Music Plan" which gives them a more generous supply of music than they have ever known before, but leaves no trail of deficits in its wake.

All day long, when Miss Harshbarger is in Chicago, singers and pianists and violinists and accompanists of world renown flow through her offices, picking up railroad tickets to start out on a trip, or checking up on their engagements, or reporting on the success of their last tour. To them she is just "Dema," because although the public may think of her as a highly efficient business woman, so busy that she has no time for anything else except her job, these artists know otherwise. They know, besides the busy Miss Harshbarger, a simple suburbanite who drives her own car out to a little cottage in the country, throws off her wraps in exchange for a smock, and starts in with as much energy to do a day's housework as she did a day's business.

"Of course I do my own housework, and my own cooking, too," Miss Harshbarger told her interviewer. "But I don't live in a palace, I live in the smallest little house you can imagine, out Wilmette way. It has a wooden fence around it that Charles Marshall and Cyrena Van Gordon, the opera stars, helped me build."

So this was the "Dema" we had heard about. A fine, wholesome-looking woman, with a big smile and a hearty hand grip, almost like that of a man. Her costume as simple as her mode of living and her office. The costume, a plainly tailored suit of light brown, a tan shirtwaist and a brown tie. The office, a small-ish room with a big brown desk, a few chairs, and nothing much else except the pictures on the wall and the magnificent view of Lake Michigan in the distance.

A Social Movement

Made quite at ease in the presence of our busy hostess, we proceeded to review the growth of her business. Or perhaps we should not say business, because the Civic Concert Service, Inc., while a business in that it yields income for numbers of people, is also a social movement — a movement which, a little more than a decade ago, was unthought-of. Until then, the concerts available to most towns and cities, especially those in the middle West, were more or less a hit-or-miss proposition. Sometimes there were plenty of them, sometimes not. Other times, they were a success financially, but then the unlucky guarantors frequently had to dip down for hundreds of dollars.

Miss Harshbarger had been in the Chautauqua business for a few years after leaving college, had traveled widely throughout the West, and had seen on every side certain defects of the old system. "Wouldn't it be a fine idea," she asked herself, "if every city could have a regular concert season?" Clubs are organized, luncheon groups are organized, and that accounts for the regularity of their meetings, she realized. So why not organize audiences? she asked herself.

It was thus that the civic music plan was worked out. A campaign for members would be held in a typical city, say in the spring. Each person would subscribe $5. The money would be put in the bank. Then when fall came, the civic music association would get as many concerts as the fund would buy. If a great many members subscribed, they might get 10 concerts; if there were a smaller number, they would get three or four concerts. But all would be of the same grade. It would be no case of the "big" artists for the big cities, and the "leavings" for the smaller ones.

Spreading the Idea

Miss Harshbarger had taken off three months from her Chautauqua job and secluded herself in a little rented cottage in California, in order to work this out. She never returned to the old job, but one town and city after another took to the plan she had developed, and after spreading over the middle West it is now operating in 250 cities in 48 states.

Milwaukee, Wis., is said to have the largest organized concert audience in the world. Its 3750 members pay $5 each and in return hear 10 concerts a season, which means each one costs only 50 cents apiece.

Hundreds of artists are available to the Civic Concert Service, which coördinates the activities of the various local associations. Miss Harshbarger does not actually have any of the artists under her management, but whenever her audiences want, she obtains them from the various managers who book the artists. In this sense she is a sort of broker for their services.

Naturally the local associations depend a lot on personal contact with Miss Harshbarger, although she has eight assistants in the field all the time, organizing new groups and supervising the old ones as they renew their activities from year to year.

For this reason Miss Harshbarger is "on the road" a good bit of the time. She usually visits about 40 cities a year, covering 25,000 miles or more, and staying out a month or two at a time. On these trips she drives her own car, stopping to make new "contacts" as she goes. When she is away, she works hard, but when she is home she takes things more easily.

Her interviewer once heard that she took a certain amount of care to be home by 10 o'clock each night. Was it true? he asked.

"I'll bet you I'm home and in bed at 10 o'clock 350 nights out of 365," she replied in the hearty manner in which she always speaks. "But then I get up early, usually at 6 o'clock. The early morning hours are the best. Whether I have anything to do or not, I love to get up."

This routine has had few interruptions in 10 years, for Miss Harshbarger has never had a real vacation. "Why on earth do I want a vacation, I'd like to know," she said. "I get my vacation as I go along. If you know how, you can rest while you work, because my definition of work is that it is an intelligent direction of energy, and if people direct their energy intelligently they don't have to get tired."

Miss Harshbarger believes that weariness and fatigue pretty often come from indecision, from letting little trifling matters accumulate in one's thought until they grow into big worries.

Miss Harshbarger has also apparently avoided a good many worries by holding to the confidence that there was a guiding force of right which directs one's affairs if one leaves the way open. "Often," she said, "I don't know the solution of a problem, or what to say in a speech, or a letter, but I just hope and wait, and it comes without my having to worry about it."

As is often the case with people who have accomplished a good deal, Miss Harshbarger started out in life with several obstacles, the worst being a physical handicap which she overcame, becoming a strong and healthy woman. Then too, due to home conditions, she did not enter college until the age of 22, and consequently did not get started on her career as early as most people.

Although her associates and her public are inclined to make her feel pretty important, Miss Harshbarger is a very modest woman in spite of it all. "This thing doesn't depend on me as much as they think," she said. "The civic music movement is so much bigger than any one person that it could go on without me."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Dema E. Harshbarger, Founder and Director of an Organization Called the Civic Music Service, Inc., Which sponsors a Plan Whereby Even Small Communities May Organize Their Audiences and Have Series of First Rate Concerts Through Subscriptions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Josel Feder

A COUNTRY CLUB COSTUME
For Golfing and Roller Skating

This sports suit is knit, and its waist of white chevrita is interestingly cut at the shoulder to give this summer's wide effect at that point. It has a three-way neckline. In the picture it is worn closed, but one lapel may be turned down or both lapels and an ascot tie worn for gayety. Shown by Saks-Fifth Avenue, New York.

Yugoslav Art Looks Westward

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A PEACEFUL little corner in Gloucestershire, Eng., prior to 1914, and an artist absorbed in the delights of village handcraft. A war-ridden scene of desolation, and a Red Cross nurse wondering how she could bring relief to the Serbian boys who were left orphaned and with no means of earning a livelihood.

"And then I thought of combining English initiative with Jugoslav art in producing furniture, and so my school and workshops began." Miss A. J. Dickinson, the artist and nurse, went on to tell of the enterprise which, since 1919, has been doing such fine work in Travnik, Jugoslavia.

An ex-soldier, who had been a carpenter before the war, left England to teach the boys joinery, the furniture was designed entirely by Miss Dickinson herself, and the activity took shape. The boys were slow but remarkably painstaking, with the result that the work they produced was excellent in detail and finish. As they became proficient they taught younger boys who, in turn, taught others, and so the work progressed. Only home-grown timber — in which the country is rich — is used, and most of the upholstery is done in local woven materials and embroideries, or in leather.

At her London exhibition, Miss Dickinson is showing specimens of the furniture and embroidery which, while retaining the native interest, has a decided western note, and is eminently suitable for present-day house furnishing. A bed which can be taken to pieces, being pegged throughout, has an accommodating little swing cupboard attached to the head containing a space for books, a set of drawers, and a convenient little shelf to slide in and out. A low stool has an attractive seat woven from an embroidered waist belt. Delightfully comfortable chairs have embroidered cushion seats filled with wool, the backs being made of richly embroidered aprons slotted onto crossbars which, being pegged, have only to be slipped out to allow the material to be taken off and cleaned. Particular interest attaches to the embroidery patterns, each traditional design being the exclusive property of a village family, having been handed down from one generation to another.

Some of the wood is left natural, while lovely colors are used for staining others. A peacock-blue has been used for a bird's-eye maple tray, while an oak tray is carried out in Indian red, gold dust having been rubbed into the fine graining. A light and dark natural ash, which takes on a brilliant polish, is used for a charming little bureau, the contrasting shades of wood forming beautiful patterns. Trays and candlesticks are painted with national ornaments, and a leather fire screen in a dark wood frame has an all-over design of stained leather appliqué, with tiny, circular glass mirrors inset.

True Craftsmanship

A set of children's furniture in pine, stained with humorous little figures of peasants or traditional birds, is a duplicate of the one bought from the workshops by Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and an interesting "Peace" chair, with large carved doves forming the high back and arms, is taken from the original one presented by Miss Dickinson to the League of Nations.

"This mahogany jewel case, which has a secret lock, was made by a boy from his own design," Miss Dickinson said, holding up a wonderfully made case in the form of a small shelf of carved books. When opened it was found to contain a stained replica of the Union Jack let into the lid, which, Miss Dickinson said, had been done specially for its visit to London.

The chief charm about the products of these Serbian war orphans, apart from the beauty and utility of the designs, lies in the finish. It is a real pleasure to touch the satinlike curves, to slide the noiseless drawers in and out, and to open and close the wooden bolts. The essence of handcraft has entered the work and speaks through it.

So impressed is the Yugoslavian Government by the results attained by Miss Dickinson that they have asked her to combine her school with the state school at the capital.

Prints Hand-Blocked Chintzes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MRS. SYBIL JOHNSON is sole owner and manager of a calico printing works situated on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Her father founded the business, and as he had no sons to succeed him, Mrs. Johnson helped him until his passing, three years ago.

Mrs. Johnson is eminently public spirited (she was one of the first women magistrates in England) and it must be a great satisfaction to her to have been the means of keeping about 50 men in employment in her factory, apart from the work she has given to designers, and to factories in supplying cloths.

Mrs. Johnson's work is all hand block and hand screen printing, which is now done in a new and cheaper form. "I am even more interested in the technical than in the artistic side," she owned, adding, "it was easy for me to take it up as carpentering is one of my hobbies and I have my own lathe. But her influence on the artistic side is obvious to anyone who has seen the printed linens, cretonnes and chintzes produced at the factory. A chintz in various soft shades of powder blue, rose, primrose yellow, beige and green, with a powdering of shilling spots in white, a design admirably suited to go in rooms with modern furniture, was singled out at the British Industries Fair Exhibition as being one of the most novel and attractive things on the stand of the Ramsden Block Printers. "I wanted something simple," Mrs. Johnson explained, "and I got this idea from French pottery, in fact, from a cup and saucer which I bought at the market at Dinard."

Special needs for the home are perhaps more apparent to the feminine than to the masculine mind, and Mrs. Johnson had noticed that all the best designs in chintzes were not only very expensive but that the smaller patterned ones were not nearly so good in design. She therefore designed a delightful small patterned, inexpensive chintz. The design was adapted from a piece of Coleport pottery, and is in the form of scattered posies of flowers on a ground powdered with little fruit and floral motifs. Mrs. Johnson had the colors matched by sending a Coleport plate down to the works; the rose pinks and mauves of the flowers in the chintz are, therefore, of the exact color of the china.

Other designs of a historic order, printed on linen or jute and cotton mixture, have been worked up from photographs and old prints. A design better suited for a screen could not be imagined than one of Warwick Castle. The castle itself, which from this particular view is now hidden by trees, was drawn from an old print.

People who have bought old chairs and have either no time, no inclination, or no skill to work petit point covers for them find an inexpensive substitute in a linen printed with a design of Kenilworth Castle. This was taken from an old print and is a color scheme of browns and blues based on Reynold's famous painting, "The Blue Boy," and specially planned so as not to show signs of soiling.

Mrs. Johnson has no sympathy with the cubistic type of design, but is very up-to-date in the floral designs produced at her works.

"I am fortunate," she said, "in having a man who paints flowers very well, and I myself am a keen gardener. So I try such things as the new varieties of Michaelmas daisies and dahlias. They grow together, and I have the color matched from the flowers grown in my own garden." And Mrs. Johnson showed a cretonne in which loose bunches of these flowers were depicted.

A cretonne specially designed for children, with little groups of figures taken from a Kate Greenaway book, is on the way, as Mrs. Johnson has seen no really pretty designs for nursery cretonnes. Remembering the crude primary colors of many nursery fabrics, one can imagine very dainty cretonnes of which the colors have been copied direct from Kate Greenaway's charming pictures.

LILIAN JOY.

Illinois Club Work

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REPORTS have occasionally been given in this column of community projects which have been conducted entirely by one club, or in conjunction with other organizations, but it has seldom been possible, as is the case this week, to record a summary of such activities throughout a State.

The Public Welfare Department of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs has sent to us a detailed account of the work along that line done by clubs in several counties in that state. The report contains some suggestions that may be welcomed by women in other localities.

Several of the Illinois clubs that have usually closed their activities in April, continued last year, throughout the entire summer acting as employment agencies, distributing centers and even instruction headquarters for sewing and food preservation.

Gardens for Unemployed

Some of the clubs used club funds to pay for the plowing of gardens and purchase of seeds, that unemployed men might use their idle hours to good advantage, both as to raising foods for their families and for the inward satisfaction to be found in planting, tending and harvesting.

Club members sometimes inaugurated home or garden improvements which they had been anticipating, but had neglected to start. The workmen were selected from the club list of the unemployed. In most instances this work was done in cooperation with agencies already in existence and was cordially welcomed by such agencies.

When one reads such a list as the following, which is but a part of the summer's work of the Downer's Grove Woman's Club, one realizes what a tremendous part women have taken in industrial relief and recovery.

An average of one girl a week placed at housework; men placed as gardeners and, in other positions; prizes given for best gardens and earning; 125 bushels of tomatoes, 10 bushels of beans, 5 bushels of onions and a truck load of squash distributed. Fifteen gross jars, tops and rubbers bought and distributed, as well as 300 jars solicited and given to those who would use them; 2000 cans of vegetables bought for village relief.

Sales and dramatic entertainments figure in the projects of this club. Parties were held for the wives of unemployed men. At these affairs opportunity was made to interest the women in sewing, knitting and other home tasks. This was followed by personal visits and the organization of classes.

Quilting to Earn Money

Several of the clubs did quilting as one of their projects. This activity, as a means of earning money, or an opportunity to serve women who have patchwork blocks all ready for quilting, is growing in popularity. Clubs that have a clubhouse can easily find space for storing quilting frames and a room sufficiently large in which to do the quilting. In these days of small apartments many women welcome such quilting service offered by clubs, both to save the patchwork which "Grandma" finished but never put together, and for completing the more modern quilts that are so popular.

Hundreds of further activities were reported by the Illinois clubs. They represent, from the central district of the United States, a typical cross section of club life all over the country.

Eating Sensibly at Small Cost

"WELL, how did you celebrate the holiday?" I asked my friend with a flair for "celebrations."

"Which one?" she countered.

"The 'Bank Holiday,' of course," I said.

"Oh, that one. Personally, I have been observing a bank holiday for nearly a year, so that national one was nothing new in my gay young life. There are so many 'holidays' of one sort or another (isn't that a jolly name for these 'periods'?)— I seem to find life one continual round of 'celebrations,' but I manage somehow to 'inch along.'"

She looked thoughtful for a moment, then a smile crinkled around her eyes that told me a story of some kind was brewing, so I kept still.

"A very interesting experience came within the last few years, during my personal financial 'holiday,'" she began. "It became necessary to cut expenses to what they call the irreducible minimum, so I tried to see how far I could cut on food. I struck bottom on that item, but found I was reducing energy as well, so I changed my method. There is an art as well as a technic in economy."

"How do you manage to resist displays of tempting foods without feeling sorry for yourself, or admitting a sense of lack?" I asked.

"I just turned the whole question 'about face.' Instead of seeing how little I could live on, I tried to see how well I could live—on the amount my budget allowed for the table. Of course, it is only fair to remind you that such planning takes time—but you know I have plenty of that.

"To begin with, I always try to buy such staples as butter, cheese, eggs, bacon and numerous other things at the end of the week when they are always on sale at a substantial reduction. Would you like to hear about some of my 'pet economies'?"

"Yes, indeed," I replied.

Economical and Delicious

"One of my favorite dishes I use about once a month is curried lamb with rice. Nice, fresh breast of lamb is only 5 cents a pound here (sometimes three pounds for 10 cents). A pound of the lamb, with a little onion, diced celery leaves, or such vegetables as may be on hand, will make enough for three meals for me, served on boiled rice. A small cup of rice will make enough to go with that amount of lamb, with a lunch or two of fried rice or fruit compote for good measure. A good luncheon dish is made of the rice, put in a frying pan with a little bacon fat, cover with shredded cheese and heat until cheese is melted—'spatter' with paprika. As I buy rice usually when it is on sale, three pounds for 10 cents, you can see these meals are not a great strain on the treasury. While the cheese is on hand I make the main dish for a dinner or supper of Welsh rarebit. The recipe calling for a cream sauce foundation is easy and satisfactory, and does not require an egg. Plenty of paprika will give a rich color to the 'rabbit.'"

"How about fresh fruit and vegetables, don't they come rather high?" I asked.

"Yes, fresh fruit and vegetables take very careful planning. As you say, they 'come high' but we rather used to say about his daughters, 'they come high, but we must have 'em.' A head of lettuce will add to the gayety and flavor of many meals. You know, we 'eat with our eyes' to a great extent, so a dainty salad adds greatly to the attractiveness and flavor of a meal. There are many salads that will make the main portion of a luncheon or supper. One of my favorites is pineapple-cheese. There is a brand of pineapple in half slices, large cans on sale somewhere, nearly always, at 10 cents per can. A leaf or two of lettuce with two or three slices of pineapple, a generous portion of shredded cheese and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, and little else is needed."

Food Must Be Attractive

"Don't you find mayonnaise and French dressing rather severe on a limp purse?" I asked.

"Not if you work it right," she said. "They will make an otherwise 'frugal meal' a very attractive and appetizing one, so I consider them quite essential. I buy mayonnaise or sometimes a salad dressing containing oil, when it is on sale cheaper than I can make it. When I make my own, I get the vegetable oil when on sale, use about three-fourths of the pint for mayonnaise and make French dressing of the remainder. For French dressing I put the oil, vinegar and seasoning in a bottle and when needed, shake the bottle and the dressing is quickly blended. It does not evaporate if kept well corked. I don't care for a great deal of meat, so salads come in as a good substitute. Fish, vegetables or fruit are both delicious and nourishing."

"If it would not be too presumptuous to ask, I'd like to know about what it costs to 'inch along' as you call it on a 'food holiday.'"

"Well," she chuckled, "I'm not at all proud of having to cut expenses as I do, but I am very happy that I can live on so small an amount and have a lot of fun doing it."

A pause—I waited.

"Last year my average for food was a cent and a half over $5 per month, which is a fraction less than 17 cents per day."

I must have looked incredulous, for she smiled and said: "In the table drawer is my little account book containing every item, if you care to look at it."

"Oh, no," I said, "account books are my pet aversion. I'll take your word for it. But I have had so many delightful meals with you I could not believe my ears were functioning properly!"

"They are," she laughed, "but I don't let my ability to live within my budget allowance go off on a holiday."

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The Home Forum

June at the Full

THE setting of the stage in nature's pageantry goes on so quietly and withal so gently that, except to the alert of ear and eye, spring slips into summer unannounced. This year at the end of April I took up my abode in a quiet spot in the heart of Massachusetts, far enough from the city to insure the peace and charm which characterize the true countryside. Here in a little cottage set amid a group of gnarled old apple trees I watched the greatest of all miracles, the unfolding of spring. The season was so late that, at the end of April, the forest had not changed perceptibly. The trees stood as stark and bare as though it had been midwinter. But soon the gentle south wind breathed its breath of resurrection upon them and a response was soon quite in evidence.

A third of a mile from the cottage, and beyond a rich meadow, there stands a forest on a gentle slope, rising just enough to exhibit its full pageantry of vernal scenery. At first a delicate green appeared in poplar, birch and beech; then the maples hung out their red tassels with a vividness that almost equaled the gorgeous tints of autumn. The watchers of the rising tide of spring in New England gain a keen appreciation of the delicate silvery tracery which Corot so perfectly represented in his famous pictures. One need not journey to France to prove the accuracy of his eye and the skill of his hand.

Never have I seen the maple present such deep-toned reds as this spring, and May was well over before the blossoms fell and the forest became a sea of vivid green. Now, knee-deep in June, the hillside is thickly clothed in the solid green of the deciduous trees, studded here and there with a sprinkling of the somber shades of pine and hemlock, tones which serve to brighten the lesser tints.

In the panorama of spring, the arrival of the birds plays no small part. What was before their arrival a mere moving picture, now becomes a veritable movietone. All at once forest and field, meadow and orchard, become vocal with the voices of many visitors, some from far distant lands—others from the near South—but all merrily proclaiming their joy in returning to familiar scenes.

How they trooped by! Singly, in pairs, in flocks they came, all telling of their presence in joyous notes. Song sparrows, faithful harbingers of the spring, came first; then robins, bluebirds, grackles and fox sparrows came drifting in, some halting to locate their summer homes among the old apple trees. Starlings were already in possession of favorite nesting holes and now their broods are well grown, ready for their first lessons in the art of aviation.

One of Robert Frost's "west-running brooks" winds its way across the meadow, a score of rods from the cottage. Into its quiet waters the wild ducks dropped one morning in early May. At evening muskrats steal along its tortuous course, bound for a meal of calamus root that grows in profusion in the pasture across the road. Rabbits sometimes scamper across the ridge beyond the brook, hurrying toward the distant forest. Woodchucks find good pasturage amid the lush clover over the hillside and now and again the evening air blows the choice scent of *Mephitis mephitis*, who traverses the fields in search of his favorite grubs. How much of interest may one find even in the small compass of a few acres.

* * *

Now June is entering upon its last half. The days are nearing their greatest length. The fields, now fence-full of grasses of many varieties, are thickly strewn with buttercups and daisies. Along the brook blue iris raises its dainty bloom and wild strawberries are showing red in the patches where the grass is scanty. But amid all this entrancement of incomparable June the birds take first place. They furnish never-ending charm for both eye and ear. Bobolinks came by mid-May, somewhat behind schedule, it seemed; but ever since their arrival there has scarcely been a moment when their twinkling notes have not enlivened the scene. How merry they are! How joyously do they pour out their gratitude for the blessings of this northern summer! A half dozen pairs are nesting in the meadow and yet not a female have I seen. Approach to the brook in the early morning stirs this gayly dressed male to a torrent of melody. We hope the young will be out, able to escape the merciless cutter-bar of the mowing machine, when the haymaker comes to claim the season's crop. Vesper and song sparrows chant their familiar lays. Chipping sparrows are nesting in the apple trees close by the porch, dainty ornaments on the lawn. Meadow larks are nesting in the tall grass by the brookside and an oriole has hung its well-built nest from a long limb near the top of a tall apple tree. The gorgeous male flits in and out among the trees, like a flash of gold amid the green foliage. Flicker has found a nesting site in one of the old trees and chebec and phœbe add their notes to the daily chorus.

It is at evening, when the shades of night are falling, that we have our greatest joy from the bird chorus. To the west from the woods beyond the pasture come the musical notes of the wood thrush, one of the best performers of this famous family of songsters. As his notes rise and fall in charming cadence, from the woods directly across the meadow we catch the notes of the veery, Wilson's thrush. This, too, is a favorite of the songful family, of which Van Dyke wrote so appreciatively:

The moonbeams over Arno's vale in
silver flood were pouring,
When first I heard the nightingale
a long-lost love deploring.
So passionate, so full of pain, it
sounded strange and eerie;
I longed to hear a simpler strain,—
the wood-notes of the veery.

But these are not the best. A half mile to the north, where two roads converge in the thick pines, every evening the hermit thrush, finest of all the world's songsters, tunes his evening hymn. Just before sunset we make our way to his cool retreat and there for a half hour lend a charmed ear to his evensong. Sometimes four or five are alternating their melodies, never interfering, never overlapping, but each calmly singing his lay. How serene, how pure, how unhurried, and withal, how perfect is the performance of the hermit thrush. I have been privileged to hear many, perhaps most of the world's most famous feathered songsters; the appeal of the hermit thrush is by far the strongest. Heard at evening amid the shadows of the pines, it has a spiritual quality that lifts one's thought above the things of earth into the realm of reality where harmony is the law of being.

As the day closes, out from their hiding places come the whippoorwills and for an hour or more they course above the meadows, their plaintive cries piercing the evening quiet. There is a wild, weird quality about the notes of this nightjar that fascinates me,—especially when at midnight they waken me from sound sleep. It seems like the cry of a wanderer, grieving for past joys, lost and in search of its resting place. Van Dyke said, when hearing this nightbird:

The hand of sorrow touched me,
And made my senses thrill
With all the pain that haunts the
strain
Of mournful whip-poor-will.
"Whippoorwill! whippoorwill!
Sad and shrill,—"whippoorwill!"

When whippoorwill retires, the night has settled over forest and meadow! ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

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Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of Princess Charlotte of France: After the Original by Jean Clouet

ALL the world loves pictures of children. In any exhibition of paintings, the children's pictures come in for rather more than their fair share of attention. This charming portrait of the little Princess Charlotte, daughter of Francis I of France, painted about 1520, when she was four years old, is one of the few children's portraits in the Century of Progress exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. It is a tiny thing, on a wood panel only nine by twelve inches, but it is as exquisitely done as if it were a miniature, and as fresh and clear in color as if it had been painted last year. It is attributed to Jean Clouet, sometimes called Janet, who was an attaché of the court of Francis, serving in the double capacity of groom of the bed chamber, and court painter, to both of which positions his son succeeded him.

In those days, a court painter was a necessity. Alliances were arranged between royal families of all countries, and many times marriages were made in which the contracting parties did not see each other until their wedding day. Sometimes, indeed, they were married by proxy and forced to take long journeys afterward to the courts where they were to reside. In such cases, portraits were exchanged, and of course, filled a real need. In one case on record, however, the painter so flattered a princess who was by no means beautiful, that her royal husband, when first he saw her, flew into a towering rage, and it went hard with the painter. We may safely assume, then, that the ability to get a good likeness was the first prerequisite for a court painter.

Jean Clouet and his son François painted all the important people of their time, and many of these portraits are still in existence, some in several examples; for, if the sitter was pleased, he would frequently order several copies to be sent to different relatives or princes of other realms with whom he had diplomatic relations. All of them were characterized by a becoming gravity, and this little princess is no exception to the rule. She is so serious that she looks rather more than her four years, and the hands seem to be those of an older person; but that is probably due to the fact that most of the sitters were adults, and the artist was so used to making hands of "grownups" that he did it unconsciously in this case. There is, nevertheless, a childlike quality in the simple dress and pose.

Having a portrait painted in those days was not such a difficult matter for the sitter as it is now. In the first place, most of the portrait painters were more skillful, as there was a constant demand for their work, and they were always in training, so to speak. They did not paint directly from the sitter, but made a careful chalk or pencil drawing, wrote color notations on the margin occasionally, and worked up the finished painting from the drawing without reference to the sitter. We are all familiar with Holbein's drawings, done at the English court about the same time, and in the same manner.

Curiously enough, we know little actually about either of the Clouets. Although their fame as portrait painters was on every man's lips, as individuals they seem to have had no importance whatever, and we can find out almost nothing to make them appear as real personalities. They live only in their work, but that has an astonishing vitality; for in their paintings of four hundred years ago, real characters seem to look out at us.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

By Kinsale Harbour

We did not stay in Kinsale itself, but went out to one of the numerous coves which lie along the side of the long serpentine water known as Kinsale Harbour. Here a steep little road of neat houses falls to a landing-place for boats, and at the far side of this another steep road rises towards the flagstaff of a coastguard station. . . .

It was a day of the enthusiasms of the air—a day upon which bird and bee seemed to swing through the air with a swift delight and ease. After we had left the cove, the coast-path was less marked and earthy; it now followed the edge of the low rocks, a green track, leading nowhere. One passed round a curve and saw the wide sea at the mouth of the bay; one went farther, and the bay seemed to be landlocked once more. Down among the rocks, the waters splashed into a thousand gullies, a million little waves advancing with a million little voices and breaking into fragrance and laughter. One dark rock stood out some little way from land, a grotesque of nature. Now it was hidden as the height of the water bore over it, and now the hollow sea fell from it and left it dripping. It was shaped in such a way that, amid the rise and fall of the swirling tide, it looked for all the world like the exsurgent head of a baby bear—a bear washing its screwed-up face with a circling paw, and taking advantage of every breathing-space to scrub its cheeks vigorously and dash the water from its eyes. Outside, the bay flowed dark blue and a desert for ships—for, owing to a strike, even the fishing-boats did not trouble to put out. There was nothing to disturb the lifelessness of the place save those swarms of birds, clustered like bees here and there above the water, where a porpoise would suddenly curve with his slimy back out of the deep only to charge downwards immediately again.

Nature was all at sport on this day of sunny tumult. High up in the air half the gulls of the world seemed to be flying, coursing upwards on the slow beat of their wings, and then allowing themselves to hang like kites with wings outspread and still. Over the water now and then came a dark streak of humour, when a wild duck, leaving the scrimmage of gulls that screamed along the track of the porpoises, would suddenly make off for some shoreward destination, looking for all the world like a small boy on a bicycle on an express errand. The wild duck, as it flies, has an air of almost fearful responsibility. Whether it is the shape and size of its wings, or whether it is that they sprout from so high up its back, it always seems to fly with anxiety. Its long neck extended like an inexpert swimmer's as he makes in wild scuffling haste towards the ladder, it surely has a faster and at the same time stiffer beat of the wing than any other bird of its size. Having thought of these birds as messengers of the air, one took a new interest in them as one saw single spies of them being dispatched at repeated intervals from the porpoise groups in the bay, and beating away across the peninsula with their tidings.—ROBERT LYND, in "Rambles in Ireland." (London: Mills & Boon.)

MIRANDO A TRAVÉS DEL CRISTAL DE LA VENTANA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL QUE escribe estas líneas aprendió una vez una lección de mucho valor al mirar a través de la vidriera de una ventana a lo que parecía un aeroplano flotando por una banda de nubes blancas por encima del horizonte. Pronto, sin embargo, esto se descubrió como una ilusión. Puesto que lo que parecía ser un aeroplano no era más que una mancha de pintura negra en el cristal. ¡Cuántas veces pasa que somos engañados, si aceptamos el testimonio de los cinco sentidos corporales, creyendo que algo es un hecho, cuando no es más que una ilusión!

En la página 479 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice: "La materia ni tiene existencia propia ni es el producto del Espíritu. Todo lo que los ojos ven no es más que una imagen del pensamiento mortal, reflejada en la retina." ¿No vemos lo que creemos? y ¿no creemos lo que vemos? ¿No es verdad que las ilusiones de los sentidos son concebidas primero en la mente carnal, antes de que creamos en ellas? ¿No vemos constantemente que los pensamientos se manifiestan?

La mentalidad humana necesita renovación. El engaño de la mente carnal o mortal tiene que ser desarraigado y echado fuera, para purificar el pensamiento. La presunción, el egoismo y la glorificación propia son manchas en el cristal de la ventana mental, y si no se descubren, engañan el pensamiento de manera que aceptamos las ilusiones como realidades.

La mente carnal mira sus propias imágenes y creencias, porque el supuesto universo material no es más que la expresión de esto que se llama "mente" por equivocación. Así los mortales se engañan a sí mismos. Sus pensamientos erróneos se expresan en sus experiencias y en sus condiciones corporales. Estas manifestaciones supositicias son aceptadas como reales, no siendo más que falsas imágenes mentales.

De todo individuo se puede decir que vive en su propia mentalidad, en un reino del pensamiento; sus pensamientos constituyen su mundo. Ve como real todo aquello en que está creyendo. Los mortales mirando a través de los conceptos erróneos de la mente carnal, no ven más que un mundo hipotético; porque, como Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 572 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH, "La materialidad es la imagen invertida de la espiritualidad."

Los humanos que sufren, pecan y mueren son víctimas de su propia manera de pensar errónea, y ésta se puede corregir sólo a medida que la Ciencia Cristiana disperse las ilusiones de las creencias erróneas. Un modo de pensar rectificado es lo que hace falta; porque, como resultado de eso, se manifestarán condiciones mejoradas. Las condiciones mejorarán, cuando el pensamiento acerca de ellas se cambie a una base espiritual. Entonces podemos decir con San Pablo: "Las cosas viejas pasaron ya, he aquí que todo se ha hecho nuevo."

El Maestro dijo: "El reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está", dentro de vuestro pensamiento espiritual. Todas sus declaraciones se basaron en la supremacía de Dios, la inteligencia divina. Poseyendo un gran entendimiento espiritual, podía hablar "como quien tiene autoridad, y no a la manera de los escribas".

La cualidad de la inteligencia que refleja a Dios, "el que es todo conocimiento, todo vista, todo acción, todo sabiduría, todo amor" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 587), se expresa en poder espiritual; y desde esa base verdadera, el pensamiento mira a un universo de ideas perfectas, el reino de los cielos. Sólo por los sentidos espirituales, no los sentidos materiales, puede uno llegar a estar consciente de los atributos de la Deidad. Al darse cuenta de eso individualmente se reconoce el estado verdadero de la existencia, el cual se expresa en salud, justicia, compasión, belleza, amor y santidad. No hay limitación para lo bueno, puesto que la Mente que creó al hombre es la fuente infinita de la provisión. A medida que uno avanze en el entendimiento, la inteligencia espiritual llegará a regir el pensamiento, y a la gran luz de la Ciencia Cristiana despierta uno del sueño de la limitación al reconocimiento de su herencia divina.

Pablo escribió a los Efesios: "Despiértate tú que duermes, y levántate de entre los muertos, y te alumbrará Cristo." También leemos en el LIBRO DEL PREDICADOR: "Dios hizo recto al género humano". La revelación de Jesucristo ha dado pruebas substanciales de esta gran verdad, y el entendimiento de la imagen y semejanza de Dios amanece en la mentalidad humana. Los sentidos materiales se desvanecen bajo el influjo poderoso de la luz de la Verdad en la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana, que disuelve así las nubes obscuras de la materialidad. La voz de la Verdad se va oyendo de nuevo por encima del clamor de los sentidos; y el hecho que la humanidad está despertando a la comprensión de esta verdad de que el hombre es la imagen genuina de Dios, demuestra que "el reino de los cielos se ha acercado".

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana y la Directora de este movimiento religioso, ha ofrecido al mundo aquella revelación gloriosa en su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH. El pensamiento espiritualizado, una comprensión clara de esta Ciencia del Amor, enseñada y demostrada por esa gran mujer, capacita al estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana para seguir el ejemplo del Maestro, hablando al error "como quien tiene autoridad", y para percibir todas las cosas clara y acertadamente.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Looking Through the Windowpane

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer learned a valuable lesson one day when looking through a windowpane at what appeared to be an airplane soaring through a bank of white clouds, high above the horizon. However, the appearance was soon discovered to be illusive, what had seemed to be an airplane proving to be but a black speck of paint on the glass. How often are we deceived in accepting the testimony of the five physical senses, believing something to be a fact when it is only an illusion.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 479): "Matter is neither self-existent nor a product of Spirit. An image of mortal thought, reflected on the retina, is all that the eye beholds." Do we not see what we believe and believe what we see? Are not the illusions of sense first conceived in the carnal mind before we believe in them? Are we not constantly seeing thoughts manifested?

The human consciousness needs renovating. The deception of the mortal or carnal mind must be rooted up and cast out, in order to purify one's thought. Egotism, selfishness, and self-aggrandizement are blemishes on the mental windowpane, and if they are not detected they deceive thought into accepting illusions as real.

The carnal mind looks upon its own images or beliefs, for the suppositional material universe is an expression of this so-called mind. Mortals are thus self-deceived. Their wrong thoughts are embodied in their experiences and physical conditions. These supposititious manifestations are accepted as real, whereas they are only false mental images.

Each individual may be said to live in his own consciousness, in a realm of thinking; his thoughts constitute his world. He sees as real what he is believing. Mortals looking through false concepts of the carnal mind behold only a suppositional world; for, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 572 of Science and Health, "Materiality is the inverted image of spirituality."

Suffering, sinning, dying mortals are victims of their own false thinking, and this is corrected only as Christian Science dispels the illusions of false belief. Improved thinking is what is needed; for as a result of it improved conditions appear. The conditions will improve when the thought about them has changed to a spiritual basis. Then we may say with Paul, "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

The Master said, "The kingdom of God is within you," within spiritual consciousness. All his statements were based on the supremacy of God, divine intelligence. Possessing great spiritual understanding, he could speak "as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

The quality of intelligence which reflects God, "the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving" (Science and Health, p. 587), is expressed in spiritual power; and from that true basis thought looks upon a universe of perfect ideas, the kingdom of heaven. Through spiritual, not material, sense one becomes conscious of the attributes of Deity. In individual realization is recognized the true state of being, which is expressed in health, justice, compassion, beauty, love, and holiness. There is no limitation of good, since the Mind that created man is the infinite source of supply. As one advances in understanding, spiritual intelligence governs thought, and in the great light of Christian Science he awakens from the dream of limitation to his divine inheritance.

Paul wrote to the Ephesians, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." We also read in the book of Ecclesiastes, "God hath made man upright." The revelation of Jesus Christ has substantiated this great fact, and the image and likeness of God is dawning in human consciousness. Material sense is giving way under the powerful light of Truth in the revelation of Christian Science, which is thus dissolving the dark clouds of materiality. The voice of Truth is again heard above the claims of the senses, and the awakening of mankind to the fact that man is the true likeness of God is proving that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and Leader of the movement, has offered to the world this glorious revelation in Science and Health. Spiritualized thought, a clear apprehension of this Science of Love, as taught and demonstrated by Mrs. Eddy, enables the student of Christian Science to follow the example of the Master in speaking to error "as one having authority," and to see all things clearly and aright.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Lake Dwellers

I've never climbed mountains,
Nor sailed across the sea,
I don't know where Lhasa is,
Nor Seoul nor Araby.
But every year the wild geese,
With distance on their wings,
Come dropping into Doole Lake
And tell me many things.

They don't speak in Latin,
And Greek is not their tongue.
Their lore is not in any book,
It can't be said or sung.
But when I see them sink down
From star-expectant skies,
I learn what would even make
The fool's heart wise.

They've been where I'll never go,
They'll go as far again.
Yet, tho I'm but a man, it is
Their wings alone I ken.
For I can see, at Doole Lake,
More than worlds go by
In just a flock of wild geese
That pass along the sky.

—CALE YOUNG RICE, in "Mihrima and Other Poems." (New York: Century.)

Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums rioting in my window-box,
A flame of fire in the hot sun of noon:
But cool gray green of leaves the shadow mocks
Under the mystery of a still white moon.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Prices Retreat On Substantial Profit-Taking

Notwithstanding Strength of Specialties, Most Stocks Decline

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Financial markets returned from their Fourth of July celebration today in rather subdued manner attended by realizing in most departments.

While stocks and staples generally weathered the "cashing in" procedure with equanimity, there were some noticeable gaps at times in the price ranges of shares and grains.

Copper and alcoholic equities, on the whole, gave the best performance, with several specialties stepping out of the plodding parade. There was little buoyancy, however, in any group.

Wheat, corn, oats and rye had their ups and down, but showed a steadying tendency after some early relapses. The dollar slumped about 6 cents in terms of the British pound, although it rallied moderately after the first sinking spell. Domestic copper sold at 8⅛ cents a pound compared with a previous price of 8¼ cents.

Specialties Jump

National Distillers led the specialty division with an extreme advance of around 7 points before relaxing.

Despite strength in some of the specialty issues, the main body of stocks sagged under profit-taking.

Losses in late dealings ranged from 1 to more than 3 points, with volatile issues such as Allied Chemical and Union Pacific down about 5 each.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were off more than a point. New York Central, Santa Fe, Case and U. S. Smelting lost around 2 each.

National Distillers was up more than 4 while Gillette, Simmons and Celanese were firm spots.

Transfers approximated 5,600,000 shares.

Bonds Rule Irregular

The bond market was slow in finding its bearings after the holiday, and in consequence most of today's session was characterized by irregular price movements. Dealings were in moderate volums.

Divergence in the trend was emphasized by cleavages in the obligations of individual corporations. Thus American Telephone 4½s climbed a point while the 5s of 1965 were easing fractionally, with a similar showing as between Santa Fe 4½s and 4s.

A few secondary rails loans, including those of Missouri Pacific, Allegheny Corporation and Boston & Maine stepped ahead from 1 to 2 points, compared with losses of a point or so in St. Paul 5s and New York Central 5s.

Other divisions were without noteworthy features. American & Foreign Power 5s and North American 5s were rather soft, but other utility issues were generally firm. International Telephone debenture 5s eased about a point. Goodyear Tire 5s were a firm spot among industrials.

U. S. Governments remained within narrow price limits with trading quiet. Some of the Liberty loans ruled slightly above Monday's closing levels. Prices moved unevenly in the foreign sector. British Government 5½s rose about a point. German Government 5½s and Italian 7s lost 1 to 2 points respectively.

Corn Most Active In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Corn became the grain market leader today, and ran upward about 5 cents a bushel to the highest level in more than three years.

Uneasiness regarding the outcome of the new crop, which has its critical period of growth ahead, with unfavorable weather and widespread damage from insects, led at some stages to nearly complete absence of offerings and to outbursts of unusual activity on the part of buyers. With the market fluctuating fast, blackboard quotations both on corn and wheat were frequently much out of line with prices in the speculative pits.

Corn closed flurried, 2¼-3¼ above Monday's finish, wheat ⅝-1¼ down oats 1¼-1⅞ off, and provisions showing a rise of 2 cents to 25 cents.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	31	38¼	Manhattan	32⅝	34½
City	35¼	38	Public	29½	32
Commercial	137	147	Textile	40	45
Fifth Av	1200	1300	Trade Bank	18	23
First, N Y	1475	1575	Yorkville	30	40
Lafayette	6	9			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	63¼	67	Fulton	245	270
Banca C I	142	152	Guaranty	304	315
Bk NY&T	380	420	Irving	22½	25
Bronx	11	13	Kings Co	1900	2300
Brooklyn	140	160	Law Tle&G	4¾	6¼
Cn Hanover	140	147	M'facturers	30	32
Chemical	38½	41	New York	93	97
County	33	36	Title Guar	21	24
Empire	23½	26	Unit States	1580	1750

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	27¾	29½	Merchants	270	290
N Shawmut	24¾	27	Second Nat	95	105

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	24½	28	Harris T&S	230	270
First Nat	136	146	Northern Tr	400	450

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	34	37	Home	20¼	23
Am Alliance	14¾	16½	North River	14¾	18
Gt Amer	17¼	19½	Spgfld Fire	75½	80
Hartford	43¼	46¼	U S Fire	27	30

United Air Lines Orders

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—United Air Lines announces that its president, P. G. Johnson, has ordered 15 additional three-mile-a-minute Boeing transport planes, which will bring the total now in production for the company to 75, worth $4,000,000. There are 40 now in service on the 20-hour coast service and the five-hour New York service out of Chicago. The planes carry 13 people, 10 passengers, two pilots and a stewardess, with baggage and mail and express, and cruise at 170 miles an hour.

Today's Prices On N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 5	Last July 3
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	39000	13¾	12½	13⅛	13½
20½	8	..	Adams Millis	3000	20¾	19½	19¼	20½
13½	5½	..	Addressograph	1500	11	11	11	11½
9¼	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	4500	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	3000	9¾	9¼	9½	9⅝
4	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	1900	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
94	80	3	Air Reduction	1000	94	93½	94	94
34⅞	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8100	31½	30¼	30⅞	31½
9	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	32000	6¾	4⅝	6⅝	4¾
12	1	..	Allegh pf ww XXX	5400	15	12¾	15	12
11	1½	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13
19	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	14	13	14	13
22½	3	..	Alleghany Steel	20	20½	20½	20½	21
134½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	13200	128¾	127	129¾	132⅝
22¾	8	..	Allis Chalmers	10700	22⅞	21	21½	22¾
23	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	22	21¼	21½	22
8¾	⅞	..	Amal Leather	700	7¾	7	7	7
41¾	18½	2	Amerada	6300	40	39½	39½	39¾
28	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	5300	28½	23½	24½	25
36⅝	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	35¾	34½	35	35⅝
6⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
39½	9¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	2100	43¼	39½	42¼	39½
100	60	7	Am brake S&F pf	80	100	100	100	98
96⅜	49½	4	Am Can	21200	95½	93	93⅛	95¾
36⅝	6⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	2300	36¼	33⅞	35½	35
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	800	59¾	56	57	59¾
6½	1⅛	..	Am Chain	600	6¼	6¼	6⅛	..
17	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	18	18	18	..
48¾	34	31	Am Chicle	300	48¾	48	48	48¾
28	6¾	..	Am Colortype	100	4¾	4	4¾	4¾
43¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	5100	43½	39¾	41¼	40
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	5	5	5	5
13	3⅜	..	Am European	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
19¾	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	42300	18¾	17¾	18	17⅞
39	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	38¾	36¼	36½	38⅝
35¾	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	29½	29	29½	28
37¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	33	33	33	23¾
14¾	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	11300	18⅜	17½	18⅜	17⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1200	14⅜	13⅜	14	13⅞
6	1¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	7	6⅝	6⅝	6
17½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	4300	16	14⅝	15	15⅜
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	53	53	53	..
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	23100	14¾	13½	13⅞	13⅞
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	1400	2	1⅞	2	2
38¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1900	38½	37½	37½	38¼
59¾	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	600	60	60	60	59¾
5¾	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
22	3⅜	..	Am Metal	9300	20¾	19½	19⅝	19½
72	60	..	Am Metal 6%	100	64	64	64	..
30	17	1½	Am News	100	26	25½	26	25
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	22300	15	14½	14⅝	14⅜
40¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1300	39	38	38	39½
24¾	6¾	..	Am P&L 5½ pf	1700	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31½
18½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	40100	18⅜	17½	18	18⅛
28⅛	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	36300	27⅞	26¼	27½	27⅞
38	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	39¾	38½	39¾	38⅞
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	800	6¼	6¼	6½	6⅜
4½	1½	..	Am Ship & Com	18000	3¾	3	3¼	3¾
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	32½	32½	32½	32½
37½	10¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12200	38	36¼	37	37
84¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	80¾	79	80¾	80¾
61⅜	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	65½	62	65	65
35¾	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	9800	24½	23	24	24½
80	37Z	2	Am Steel F pf	20	82	80	82	80
47⅛	30	2½†	Am Stores	300	47½	47	47	47
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3800	67¾	65¼	65¾	67¾
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	33900	131¾	128¾	131	131¼
22¾	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	1100	25	23	23	22¾
33½	10	..	Am Type F pf	470	36	34	35¼	34⅞
41	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	9900	39¾	37½	38½	39⅜
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3800	34⅞	33¾	33½	33⅞
16⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	11200	16⅞	16	16¾	16⅝
61½	27¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	3800	61¼	59	59	60¼
4½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	130	11	11	11	10¾
9¾	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	900	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
18⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	59600	19¼	18½	19	18⅝
13½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	13¾	13	13	13
24¾	⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	2100	23¾	23½	23½	23½
14½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	300	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	..
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	600	28½	28	28½	28½
83½	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	81¼	80½	81¾	81½
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill	18300	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	7800	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
70¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2100	68¾	66¼	67⅞	68¼
6	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	700	5⅞	5¼	5½	5¼
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	9	8	9	8
7¾	3½	..	Art Metal Const	40	8½	8½	8½	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
15⅞	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3300	15⅞	15¼	15½	15½
28	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
74¾	54⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	22900	75½	70½	73½	73
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	1100	72	72	72	71⅜
49⅞	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	4800	53	49⅞	53	49⅞
22	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	23	23	23	22
30	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	24	24	24	..
31¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	19800	31⅜	30	30¾	31¼
39	9	..	Atlas Powder	1800	39½	35¼	37¾	38½
80	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	80¾	80	80¾	81½
8¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
73¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	11900	71¼	65¾	68	69¾
8	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	6¾	6¼	6½	..
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	33800	13½	12¾	13¾	12¾

—B—

16¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	39700	18½	14⅜	15½	15⅞
45	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	39½	39½	39½	41¼
32½	6¼	..	Balt & Ohio	42100	35¾	33	35½	32½
36	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	38¾	33⅞	36¾	36⅜
36	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1000	38	36½	37¼	36
96	18¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	50	96	91½	91½	91⅝
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	300	5	5	5	5
10	2	..	Barnsdall A	22300	10¾	9¾	9⅞	10
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	27	26	26¾	26¾
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	68¾	68⅜	68⅝	69¾
12	3½	..	Belding Hem	8700	12¼	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
84	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	600	85⅝	84¾	85⅝	83¾
19⅞	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	23300	19⅞	18¾	19¼	19¾
39¾	9	..	Best & Co	900	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
46½	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	128400	46½	44¾	45⅞	46
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	900	81½	81½	81½	81½
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1800	15⅞	15	15½	15⅝
17½	6¾	..	Bloomingdale	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
53¼	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	5500	53¼	50½	53	53½
37¾	18	1.60¶	Borden	4900	37½	35¾	35⅝	36⅛
21	5½	..	Borg Warner	8100	21½	20¾	20⅝	21
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	1800	4½	4	4	4
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	16300	12⅞	12	12	12½
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	16500	39¾	38⅝	38½	39½
52⅜	28⅛	3	Brown Shoe	1000	53¼	52	52¼	53
18½	1⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	1100	16	15	16	15⅝
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	12
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	66	66	66	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	17½	16½	16½	16⅞
9⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	30500	9⅝	8¼	8½	9⅛
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	1000	33	28¾	29¾	32½
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	30500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
13¼	3½	..	Bullard	7400	12½	11	11	12
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	19800	20⅞	19¾	20	20¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	5½	5½	5½	5
4	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4200	5¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
2¾	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
7½	1	..	Butterick	100	5⅝	5½	5½	5½

—C—

28⅝	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	26	25½	25½	25½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11¾	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	11	10	10	11⅛
9¾	2	..	Canfield & Reela	16700	8½	7¾	8¼	8¼
27⅝	7½	1	Canada Dry	10500	26	24½	24¾	25¾
18¾	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	47600	19¾	18¾	19⅜	19
32	14	1	Cannon Mills	3700	31½	30½	31	31½
12	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	12	12	12	12
30½	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	30	30	30	30
97¾	30½	..	Case Thresh	38600	96	91¾	93½	95¼
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	110	81	79⅝	81	80
25¼	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	16000	25⅞	25	25⅝	25⅝
4	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	3500	4⅜	3½	3⅞	3½
58⅞	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	21100	56½	53½	54	56¼
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	1400	5½	5¼	5½	5½
10¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	420	12¾	11¼	12½	11⅜
31	14	1½	Central Aguirre	800	30½	29¼	29¼	30⅝
111	38	..	Central RR of NJ	300	110	108	110	109
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
27⅜	5½	..	Cerro de Pasco	8500	29½	27¼	28¾	26¾
7⅝	2	..	Certain-Teed	13100	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	18	17½	17¾	18½
42¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5300	49¾	43½	48¾	43½
43⅝	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	32200	47	44	46⅝	43⅞
2¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	1400	2½	2½	2½	..
3¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	800	4½	3½	4½	3½
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	3200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4400	14	13¾	14	13⅞
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	7400	6½	6	6½	6½
11½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	18500	13½	10¾	11⅝	11
11½	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	25800	13⅞	12¾	13⅜	13
27¾	3	..	Chi & N'west pf	3000	30½	25¾	30¾	24⅝
10⅞	3½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3200	10	9¼	9¼	9¾
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	21½	20½	20⅝	22¼
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	9500	8¼	8	8¾	8¾
11⅞	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1500	12¾	11½	12⅜	11⅝
15¾	3¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	2300	15¾	14⅞	15¼	15
23⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	400	14¾	14½	14½	..
29	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	2100	28½	27½	27½	28
10	2	..	Childs Company	600	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
19	6	..	Chile Copper	30	20	20	20	..
38⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	81500	38¾	37½	37¾	38¼
25	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1800	24¼	23	23	23
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	68½	68¼	68¼	69
2½	½	..	City Stores	8200	2¾	2	2½	2
4½	1½	..	City Stores A	940	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
1¾	¾	..	City Stores vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14½	3	..	Clark Equipment	100	13	12¾	13	12½
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	28	25	25	27½
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4500	20	19½	19⅝	19⅝
83	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	84	84	84	..
18⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3700	18¼	17	18¼	17¾
12	5½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10½	10½	10½	10
17	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	12100	17⅛	15¼	15⅝	16¾
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	110	34	33	33	33½
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	31	30	30	31
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	42500	38½	35	35¾	35⅞
82	50	6	Columbia G pf A	200	80	79¾	79¾	80½
20¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1300	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅞
70	23½	2	Columbian Carb	8300	70½	65½	67¼	69¼
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	2600	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	23¾	23¾	23¾	22
32	16	2	Comm Cred A	100	32	32	32	..
23	8	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	23	23	23	..
43	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	28000	43½	40¾	41½	43¼
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	83¼	83½	83¾	..
30¾	9	.80	Comm Solvents	23500	29¼	28¾	28¾	29½
6¼	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	35000	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
60½	21	6	Comwlth&So 6pf	900	52¼	52	52¼	51
3	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9½	9½	9½	..
18¾	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	8500	18½	17¾	18¾	18½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	700	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
14¾	5⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	1200	12	11½	11¾	11¾
64¾	40	3.40	Consol Gas	40800	60¾	57½	58¾	60¾
99	85	6	Consol Gas pf	200	91½	91¼	91¼	91
5½	2¼	⅛	Consol Laundries	1200	4½	4	4	4
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	77500	15½	14¾	15½	15⅜
10¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1500	8¾	8	8	8
3½	..	..	Consol Textile	12800	3½	2¾	3	3⅛
10	1	.6	Container A	1400	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
4½	¾	..	Container B	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1600	15⅞	14¾	14⅝	15⅜
2½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	6300	63	61½	62¾	63
14¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	3800	15¼	14½	15⅜	15¼
31½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2500	34	30	31¾	31⅝
17½	4¾	..	Cont Oil	80500	18	17¼	17⅜	17¼
81¾	45¾	3	Corn Products	4800	81¾	79¼	79½	82
24¾	4	..	Crosley Radio	1800	12½	12	12½	12¾
8	2¾	..	Coty	7600	7½	7¼	7¾	7½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	1500	128	126	127	127½
37¾	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	1200	34	33	34	34
63¼	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	3800	61¾	59½	59¾	61⅞
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	37	36½	36½	36¾
6	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	3900	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
26⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	8000	28¼	27	27	28¼
3	½	..	Cuba Co	1800	3	3¼	3¼	3¼
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	4300	9¼	9	9¼	9¾
48¾	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	54¾	51	51	55
33¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	27	26½	26½	26½
3½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	18500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
18¾	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	18	18	18	18¼

—D—

6¾	1⅜	..	Dalyenga St	200	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	..
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1500	18	17⅛	17⅝	18
48⅛	40¼	..	Deere & Co	32900	47⅞	44¼	45¾	47⅛
81¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	12800	92	87	87½	91
43¾	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	35000	43¼	40⅜	43⅝	43⅛
18	3	..	Denver R & pf	1000	18	16¾	18¼	18
89	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	89	89	89	89½
22	7	1	Diamond Match	2100	25⅜	23¾	25⅜	23⅝
39¾	36⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	1800	38¼	38	38½	37⅞
35	12	..	Dome Mines	30100	32¼	31¼	32½	33¾
18	10½	.75	Douglas A	31000	17	16½	16⅝	16⅛
18	8¾	..	Dresser A	200	17½	16	16	16
10¾	3¼	..	Dresser B	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
83½	33¼	3	du Pont de Nem	4420	82¼	79	80½	82⅛
28¾	9½	1	Duplan Silk	400	30½	28¾	29¼	27

—E—

18	1¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	4600	9¼	8¾	9	9¼
86¼	45	3	EastmanKodak	7100	88	83	87	85
18	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4800	14¾	13½

Financial: News and Comment

Trend of Wool Mart Continues Steadily Upward

Stocks Sharply Reduced—Conditions Are Good Throughout World

The trend of the market for wool is steadily upward, in all the markets of the world. Stocks are considerably reduced, as compared with the normal stocks at this time of the year in this country, and are rather less than is normally the case in the foreign markets as well. Everywhere, wool is decidedly strong and favorably regarded by the consumers.

The close of the season in Australia occurred last week with the final sales at Brisbane. There was a very ordinary selection of wool, and little was bought for this country. There was a fair proportion of the new clip wools from the northern sections of the continnent and these wools as usual were of the poorer topmaking class rarely bought for this country. France, however, was keen, and the offering was easily cleared at prices relatively at the top for the season.

Foreign Markets Empty

In the various foreign primary markets, there is very little wool left to be sold. At the River Plate the visible supplies in the Central Market and private baraccas is extremely limited. The South African clip is practically or entirely cleared, and there is little carryover in New Zealand.

It is only natural, then, that predictions of 20 to 25 per cent rise for fine and medium crossbreds, 15 to 20 per cent on merinos and 15 per cent on low crossbreds should have been made for the opening of the London colonial wool auctions, which commenced in Coleman Street, yesterday.

America has been buying wools—where suitable—rather freely for importation. Especially has she been buying fine crossbreds and merinos in the form of matchings in Bradford and some wools previously offered at London. There has been a very considerable weight of noils and wastes bought for this side in Bradford and also to a lesser extent on the Continent. Some of the low Scotch and Irish wools as well as some of the English down wools have been taken for this sale, also. The necessity for fairly heavy importations of foreign wool during the coming year are becoming increasingly apparent at the present rate of consumption.

The latest report of the Department of Commerce on wool consumption for May, just issued, showed an increase in wool consumption over the preceding month of 62 per cent. In New England, the increase was 65 per cent and the figures for June will of course show another big increase in consumption, quite likely equal to 60 per cent over May, since the increase in consumption has been progressive. July will probably be at the height of production and August will not differ greatly from July since the spinners and manufacturers and topmakers as a rule are already sold well through August if not actually up to September 1.

Piecegoods in Demand

In New York, there is today in the piecegoods markets a spectacle which has not been witnessed before for some time, and that is the buyers of piecegoods, almost literally, standing in line to secure their "allotments," if you please, of goods. For a number of years they have held the reins and have not been easy on the bit, but the situation is now reversed, and it is averred that buyers of cloth have been known to "chase up to the mill" in their own automobiles to secure their commitments of cloth.

Sales here during the week have not been so heavy as they were in the preceding week, which was the natural thing to expect with the holiday following the week-end as it has. The dealers and mills, too, doubtless have welcomed a breathing spell.

Half-blood combing wool has been in fair demand. Medium quality combing wools are in extremely strong position. Wools suited to the woolen mills have been in fair demand. Noils and wastes of all sorts have been in an excellent position and have moved higher for the week. The wools are rapidly being cleared from the West, except the wools held really out of the market at prohibitive prices.

Vauclain's Fifty Years With Baldwin

Philadelphia, July 5

"GENERAL business is on the up and up, but we are just beginning to feel the benefits," said Samuel M. Vauclain, who Friday completed 50 years of service with Baldwin Locomotive Works.

"General business is continuing to forge ahead, and this will help us. Baldwin and its subsidiaries booked more business in June than for any month since December, 1931.

New York City Bank Stocks Drop Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—The New York City bank stock market registered a sharp decline during the past week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,526,989,000, compared with $1,608,549,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $81,560,000, or 5.1 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.13 per cent, compared with a yield of 4.87 per cent reported on June 23. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.14 times their known book value, against 1.20 on June 23. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.2 times their known earnings against 11.8 on June 23.

Output of Cotton Cloth Continues To Show Increase

Production Running 115 Per Cent of Single-Shift Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 5—Cotton mills are humming these days. With nearly 25,000,000 spindles active, production is running at 115 per cent of single-shift capacity.

There are more day and night operations than prevailed during the war. If there were as much machinery in operation as at that time, the country would be swamped with cotton goods, but many mills have been abandoned during the recent depression and those still in operation are running at full capacity to produce all the yardage possible prior to the effective date of the new deal.

Sales have continued to equal or exceed production during all of this hectic advance of the last two months. Buyers are anxious to secure as much of their future needs as possible before the expected rise due to the higher costs of both labor and raw material. General Johnson has warned merchants against a too rapid rise in prices. Merchants are depending on the output of June and the first half of July to ease the price lift bound to come in the fall.

Wholesale merchants report that the sales to retailers in June dropped from 15 per cent to 22 per cent below the record for May. In view of the extra heavy volume of sales in May this was not considered as a set back since the June sales were much heavier than those of the corresponding period last year.

There have been many favorable comments on the hearing held last week in Washington on the Code of Fair Competition. General Johnson complimented both the executives and the labor leaders on their cooperative activities and said that it augured well for the success of the experiment. He conceded that there are many details which will have to be worked out after the new deal is put into operation, but with wholehearted coöperation shown he feels that they will be fairly adjusted.

New England labor leaders attempted to incorporate in the Code a craft minimum wage, which means a minimum for each separate grade of skill above the unskilled operative. The Administrator thought this could be worked out after a short experience under the single minimum, but agreed that it was a very desirable development. Mill executives commended the labor leaders who returned the compliment.

New Bedford labor leaders claim the adoption of this Code of Fair Competition is a great victory for the agitation which they have waged for many years to secure by law uniform operating conditions throughout the country.

Southern mill executives are the most disappointed as they will be the most adversely affected. They say that if they had realized the extent of the change they would never have assented to coöperate, but having consented and finding the political weight against them they have decided to move along with the industry as a whole and make the best of it.

Many merchants expressed doubts as to whether the public would pay the greatly advanced prices which are predicted after the goods made under the new deal reached the consumer. It is one thing to set a price, but not so easy to get it from an unwilling buyer.

The President is counting on the greatly magnified purchasing power which will be produced when all the industries conform to Codes of Fair Competition on similar lines as adopted for cotton textiles. There is no doubt of the great need throughout the country for many textile goods held in abeyance during the depressions, so that with buying power increased by a virtually double wage the problem should be solved.

Commercial Paper Sound Bank Investment for Trying Times

Financial Writer Points Out Losses on This Class of Security in Depressed 1932 Year Almost Infinitesimal—Has Inherent Basic Strength

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—"It will be years before we become fully acquainted with the millions of dollars of losses, maybe hundreds of millions of dollars, taken by 17,840 commercial banks and trust companies which operated at least part of the time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, on (a) their investments in bonds, stocks, mortgages, and other forms of investments, and on (b) their loans and discounts to customers," Mr. Roy A. Foulke states in an article outlining the soundness of commercial paper as a bank investment, which appears in the current issue of the Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Review.

"In hundreds of cases, the losses exceeded capital and surplus funds, hundreds of banks were closed for good, and others reopened only after reorganization with outside and governmental assistance.

"While the losses in the regular operating departments of commercial banks and trust companies were so tremendous," Mr. Foulke points out, "losses on open market commercial paper during 1932 for the banking system of the entire country were almost infinitesmal, estimated at approximately one-twentieth of 1 per cent on the average amount of commercial paper outstanding during the year.

"This sounds, current record reflects the continuance of the inherent fundamental strength which invariably has been one of the outstanding characteristics of the commercial paper market during times of unusual stress.

"In the ten years ending 1930, the losses on commercial paper averaged but $6.20 for each $10,000 average amount of commercial paper outstanding. During the comparable period the losses assumed by national banks on the bonds and securities amounted to $70 for each $10,000 of average investments, and $63 for each $10,000 average outstanding direct loans and discounts. In other words, comparable losses over a ten-year period have been 11 times as heavy on investments and 10 times as heavy on direct loans and discounts as on open market commercial paper, and this comparison does not take into consideration the tremendous losses on investments and direct loans and discounts of the past fiscal year.

"During the trying times of 1932 only four concerns selling Commercial Paper in the open market became temporarily embarrassed: One manufacturer and distributor of printing supplies, one manufacturer of farm equipment, one fabricator of steel products, and one converter of cotton goods. With the exception of 1928, when only two borrowers became embarrassed, and 1926, when four also became involved, 1932, notwithstanding the stress and strain of steady national and international deflation, was the low year. This was due partly to the smaller number of business enterprises which sold their paper in the open market, but also to the extreme care taken by the commercial paper brokers in seeing that their clients maintained their affairs in unquestioned credit soundness.

"The four concerns which became involved in 1932 had, at the time, outstanding paper in the hands of banks and trust companies amounting to $1,112,500; but, from present indicatons, the final loss probably will not greatly exceed $50,000. If this is so, the final loss will be the lowest dollar loss on record for any year.

"During the first five months of 1933, this admirable record has been continued.

"The urge to profits is the natural functional background of banking institutions," Mr. Foulke continues, "just as with commercial and industrial enterprises. Unfortunately, however, temporary profit is not synonymous with permanent profit in any division of the business world. A high yield always has been the characteristic of decreased security.

"These facts are appreciated today as never before and because of that very appreciation yields are low, prime commercial paper yielding 1¾ per cent per annum, short-term Treasury bills one-tenth of 1 per cent, longer term Liberty bonds 3¼ per cent, call loans 1 per cent, time loans ¾ to 1½ per cent, and bankers' acceptances ½ to 1 per cent. In addition to these sound investments, there is the long list of industrial, railroad, public utility, and foreign bonds with all degrees of yields and shades of ultimate goodness.

"The self-liquidating character of commercial paper, due to its short maturity and the inherent strength of the borrowing business units, combined with the fact that practically all commercial paper is rediscountable at the Federal Reserve Banks, has made this form of investments ideal during times of economic uncertainty. This has been so many times in the past, and is particularly so again today."

The World's Business

Names!

IT IS intimated from Washington that the two key legislative enactments of last session — the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Farm Relief Act—should be known as Nira and Fra. The Russians abbreviate most of their plans and organizations in this way. But the idea antedated the Russian experiment, as witness Dora for the British war-time Defense of the Realm Act.

A Thin Market

The hammering of the dollar on foreign exchanges is not necessarily due to a great volume of dollar selling. It is of course due to dollar selling, but volume is not present. The trouble is that there is so little dollar buying as an offset. In technical parlance, this condition is called "a thin market," in which a relatively small offering of dollars will make a deep dent in rates. For instance, last week it was a single transaction amounting to only $900,000 that broke the exchange rate 10 points and caused such a lot of consternation in London. Exchange rates respond, like any other prices, to supply and demand. Here was a supply of dollars, but the demand was so light that the sellers had to hawk their dollars around before they could find buyers, and then only at cheaper-than-current prices. That, in essence, will explain the mystery of the exchanges.

Gold Miners

Gold miners on the Pacific Coast are protesting vigorously against what they call the "discrimination" against them. Truly they are in a fix. They cannot sell their gold abroad. They cannot sell it freely at home. They have just one customer, namely, the United States Treasury, which still buys the metal at the old fixed price of $20.67 an ounce. This, in spite of the fact that gold is fetching a premium abroad. Gold miners abroad are better off. Britain buys gold, but at the market price, which changes daily and is well above the old fixed price of £3 17s. 9d. an ounce.

Correction

In the weekly commentary on the London conference, which appeared on this page on Saturday, there were two misprints which disturbed the sense of the article. The words in italics were omitted from the following sentences. Trying to explain the basis of President Roosevelt's past unwillingness to agree to any form of currency stabilization, I said "most important of all, the United States did not (*want to*) lose the impetus to that high price level which it had derived from an unfixed dollar number 2, or the dollar on the foreign exchanges." Later on, in reinforcing the same point as the problem which the President was still facing before he could assent to any form of stabilization, I said, "The Administration must be assured that the tie-up in American thought between *dollar* depression and recovery has been disconnected." The President's Monday statement shows that his policy is still tethered to an unfixed dollar exchange.

The Roosevelt Philosophy

Some historian of the future will no doubt write a book on the economic education of President Roosevelt. He has gone through several distinct phases. Now his allegiance seems to be hovering on the edge of the managed currency theory.

A Managed Currency

A managed currency means that money supplies shall be managed quite independently of the goings and comings of gold. A refinement of it is that policy shall be directed at the maintenance of a stable price level. This is revolutionary. Hitherto nations have bent their efforts toward keeping stable the price of their currencies in foreign money. They have almost looked upon the gyrations in the price of their currencies in domestic commodities as an "act of God." J. M. Keynes, Gustav Cassel, Irving Fisher—these are a few of the economists who have pleaded for a change in this outlook. Several bills have been introduced in Congress from time to time which would have bequeathed this duty to the Federal Reserve System. They have never been passed. Now it looks as if they will be revised, and, equipped with Presidential support, accepted.

First Things First

Many writers take it for granted that it is quite possible to keep the exchange price of the dollar stable and yet work successfully toward the goal of a stable domestic price. Mr. Keynes has never thought so. Stability at home, says Mr. Keynes, may be incompatible with stability of exchange rates. In that case, according to the English economist, a stable price level should be the prime, instead of the secondary, consideration, and we should let exchange rates go where they list. Stability of exchange is "in the nature of a convenience which adds to the efficiency and prosperity of those who are engaged in foreign trade." The inference is that there are far more useful purposes in economic life than this. What is meant by stability of domestic prices needs no exposition after one experience of price instability lasting three years. It begins to look as if Mr. Roosevelt is going to put into practice what, save in Sweden, has been limited so far to the realm of economic theory. A description of the Swedish experiment in a managed currency was given in these columns on April 27.

H. B. E.

Board of Trade Survey Reveals Business Gains

Reports From 100 American Cities Show Definite Upturn Last Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—A nation-wide trade upturn that indicates the economic depression in the United States now belongs to past history is revealed in a survey made public today by the Newark Board of Trade on the basis of reports from chambers of commerce, trade boards and other business groups in 100 American cities.

The estimates, which are authenticated by graphs, charts and statistics, rate a definite gain in May and June over the conditions of preceding months, with marked increases in the number of persons employed, the hours of work for each employee and in total pay rolls.

Alongside substantial increases in wage scales, many cities report gains in post office receipts, bank clearances, electric and gas consumption, telephones, industrial production and wholesale and retail sales, the survey states.

This general upturn, it continues, includes a strikingly improved status in the transportation situation, in increased carloadings and general improvement, with railroad shops reopening in several cities and the reëmployment of large numbers of men at their former work of repairing and replacing railroad equipment.

Asserting that its appraisal of the state of things economic has the test of every index by which business is measured, the Board finds slow gains only in isolated sections. In Maine and Michigan some banks remain under Federal conservators and have not been reopened; a city in New Jersey and one in Pennsylvania are handicapped by the same trouble, and in sections of South Dakota and Kansas the wheat crop has been blighted by hot weather, drought and grasshoppers.

With the full quota of replies still to be received from the Pacific Coast area, indications thus far are of greatly increased industrial activity.

Mr. Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, said that the study of the reports made the conclusion "inescapable that the depression is over and that we are well on the road to recovery."

"Business is now in the convalescent stage. There may be some setbacks; we all sincerely hope not. If we have them, we believe they will not be serious. We are now probably well on our way to one of the greatest periods of stabilized prosperity in the whole business history of this country."

Bethlehem Steel Recalls Men

Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plant at Sparrows Point, Md., is operating at 50 per cent of capacity, 2300 workers having been recalled.

Heavy Pineapple Pack Anticipated for Year

San Francisco, July 5

A PACK objective of 8,000,000 cases for the year ending June 1, 1934, is announced by Pineapple Producer Coöperative Association, Ltd., or approximately 3,000,000 cases, or 60 per cent, more than were packed in the last year.

The carry-over on June 1, 1932, was approximately 4,200,000 cases. There is now practically no carry-over.

New Quarters For Commodity Market Formally Dedicated

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Physical consolidation of several of New York's important commodity markets was effected today with the formal dedication of new quarters of Commodity Exchange, Inc. An agreement of merger was reached several months ago and declared in effect as of May 1 last.

Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, as guest speaker at the opening said that the new exchange could regard itself as the "younger brother" of the stock exchange, and that the character of their services to the public would largely determine the public's attitude toward all the exchanges of the country.

"This new organization," he said, "inaugurates its existence under auspicuous conditions. The stock exchange with its long experience in this field, stands ready to help in any way toward attainment of the new exchange's ideals of service and a high code of ethics in its dealings with the public."

Other speakers included Jerome Chester Cuppia and Jerome Lewine, vice-presidents of the organization.

The new organization embraces the former independent national raw silk exchange, rubber exchange, national metal exchange and hide exchange.

Railway Earnings

Pittsburgh & West Virginia

	1933	1932
May gross	$225,152	$151,700
Net op inc	96,035	*8,431
5 mos gross	895,195	938,718
Net op inc	221,831	119,734

*Deficit.

Philadelphia to Pay Interest

PHILADELPHIA, July 5—City of Philadelphia has sufficient funds to meet its interest on funded debt amounting to $12,000,000, due today, Mayor Moore said.

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Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1933

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$182,854,727.31	
Due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer	151,310,150.93	$ 334,164,878.24
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		559,910,506.78
United States Government Bonds and Certificates	$252,382,825.00	
State and Municipal Bonds	69,369,216.69	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,600,000.00	
Other Bonds and Securities	103,368,767.14	431,720,808.83
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		59,802,054.05
Items in Transit with Branches		4,901,703.93
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		72,776,906.61
Other Assets		4,593,285.06
Total		$1,475,870,143.50

LIABILITIES

Capital	$124,000,000.00	
Surplus	50,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	5,695,499.37	179,695,499.37
Reserves for:		
Contingencies		50,523,884.18
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		1,786,820.45
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, et cetera		4,282,642.95
Dividend Payable July 1, 1933		1,550,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills		78,281,039.45
Circulation		25,000,000.00
Deposits		1,134,750,257.10
Total		$1,475,870,143.50

FIGURES OF FOREIGN BRANCHES ARE AS OF JUNE 24, 1933

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Plan of
Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization

Is the Plan Necessary?

CROMWELL cautioned his men: "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry." The Associated Gas and Electric Company hopes that present upward trends in business point to a new and prosperous era. But this hope does not blind it to the fact that its taxes are increasing alarmingly, that its rates are being reduced, and that business is still subnormal.

Since the Plan was announced on May 15, 1933, the Federal 3% tax on domestic and commercial sales of electricity has been transferred from consumers to the companies, imposing an additional expense on Associated operating companies of about $1,100,000 a year. Congress has also imposed a new tax on the value of capital stock of corporations which, it is estimated, will cost companies in the Associated System more than $1,000,000 annually.

It is doubtful that Public Service Commissions will allow rate increases to offset these additional taxes. On the contrary, commissions and municipalities in New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and other states where Associated companies operate, are demanding further reductions. The New York Public Service Commission has just issued an order, to be effective next September 1, reducing drastically the rates of the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, one of the principal Associated operating properties. This order requires a reduction in the Corporation's revenues of $600,000 yearly.

$3,500,000 Less for Interest

The total of actual and potential increases in taxes and reductions in rates is likely to reach $3,500,000.

Consolidated net earnings of the Associated Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries, after depreciation and after all charges of subsidiaries, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, were only a $2,413,749 margin over fixed interest requirements of debentures for that period. For the 12 months ended May 31, 1933, this margin was only $584,517, after deducting accruals ($1,000,000) for the proportionate amount of the estimated Federal capital stock tax for the period from July 1, 1932 to May 31, 1933. Additional taxes and rate reductions may easily wipe out such a slender margin of earnings, unless business improves substantially.

The situation of public utilities is aggravated by the lack of a ready market for bonds and by the hesitation of banks to assist in providing funds to meet maturing indebtedness without requiring heavy sinking fund payments. Such payments are so burdensome as to prevent some subsidiary companies from paying the cash dividends which holding companies need to meet interest charges.

Improvement in Associated electric output in recent weeks is encouraging. This improvement, however, has not yet produced a corresponding improvement in earnings, because the increase has come almost wholly from industrial users who pay much lower rates than residential or commercial customers.

It is the purpose of the Plan to change the situation with respect to the interest charges of Associated Gas and Electric Company so that they will be largely on an income basis instead of a fixed basis, and that in the event of temporary inability to meet full interest charges, defaults would not occur which might lead to a receivership, with its attendant expenses and risks.

This event may not occur, but it is the part of business prudence to guard against it as fully as it is the part of business prudence to insure against fire. As insurance against the risk of such an event, if for no other reason, the Management believes that the Plan is necessary.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

Two Newcomers Move Ahead With Surprising Ease

Mako, Los Angeles, and Ball, El Paso, Texas, Star in Claycourt Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—Two surprising newcomers entered the third and fourth rounds of the annual United States claycourt championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club here today. They were C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles and George Ball of El Paso, Texas. Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, favorite for the title, and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., who recently defeated Parker for the Tri-State singles in Cincinnati, were among the long list of seeded stars entering the fourth round as a result of earlier victories.

While Mako was not really tested, he displayed such a mastery of strokes, strategy and spin in his first rounds as to cause a mild sensation. He had M. E. Schwartz of Chicago running around in circles in the first round, defeating him, 6—1, 6—1, and in the second made short work of T. F. O'Connell of Chicago, 6—1, 6—0. Mako had a service of such velocity and low trajectory it was almost impossible to return when done just right. His only weakness appeared to be overhead smashing, but his friends said he was only temporarily off on this.

Ball claimed the spotlight when he eliminated Jay L. Cohn, Chicago champion, 6—0, 11—13, 6—4. It was a third-round match, and Cohn is the first of the seeded stars to go out. Ball exhibited ability to make a wide variety of shots well, showed determination and endurance, and planned his placements cleverly.

Grant defeated Sterling B. Williams of Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—3, in the third round, while Parker defeated Robert Lampus of Bellevue, Penna., 6—1, 6—0. R. Berkeley Bell of New York, former Texan, made his first appearance yesterday and won two matches. In the first round he defeated John Curtis of Chicago, 6—0, 6—1, and in the second, Thomas E. Leonards of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3.

Singles—First Round

K. R. Jones, Chicago, defeated Albert Cassidy Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated William Moler, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated John Curtis, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.
Sterling B. Williams, Austin, Texas, defeated Walter Harnish, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.
Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated L. W. Kulp, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.
Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Carl Becker, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated F. D. LePell, Chicago, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.
C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
Merle Moore, Chicago, defeated Ernest Kosland, New York, 6—3, 6—4.
Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, defeated Carl Fischer, Detroit, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.
Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Irwin Goodman, Pittsburgh, 3—4, 6—2.
Robert R. Stewart, Pensacola, Fla., defeated Harry Metz, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
Wm. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated John E. Shostrom, Chicago, 6—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Robert Lampus, Bellevue, Penna., defeated Ralph E. Ellis, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.
Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Robert O'Connor, Chicago, 6—3, 8—6.
Henry P. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., defeated Maxwell Gurman, Kalamazoo, Mich., 6—1, 6—0.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Thomas E. Leonards, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3.
Max Davidson, Chicago, defeated Karl Hodge, St. Louis, 7—5, 8—6.
Carl Irenius, Chicago, defeated Gilbert Sheldon, Chicago, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.
R. L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated J. Norman Bickel, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Lawrence Meyers, Los Angeles, defeated Willard Shufflebowski, Chicago, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Sterling B. Williams, Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.
Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Robert Lampus, Bellevue, Penna., 6—1, 6—0.
Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Jack C. Harris, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.
George Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, 6—6, 11—13, 6—4.
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Wm. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—1, 6—2.
Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, defeated Bernard Freidman, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.
Trevor Weiss, Chicago, defeated Lawrence Meyers, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.
Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated Max Davidson, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, defeated Thomas E. Leonards, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3.

Walter C Hagen Has Card of 68 in First Round British Open

British Open Golf Cards

Walter C. Hagen, U. S. A.	68
*Cyril J. H. Tolley, England	70
Ed Dudley, U. S. A.	70
Thomas H. Fernie, England	70
Fred Robertson, England	71
William (Pat) Nolan, Ireland	71
Herbert C. Jolly, England	71
Joe H. Kirkwood, U. S. A.	72
[illegible] Sarazen, U. S. A.	72
*George T. Dunlap Jr., U. S. A.	72
B. Weastall, England	72
Archie E. W. Compston, England	72
F. Densmore Shute, U. S. A.	73
Henry Cotton, Belgium	73
J. I. Cruickshank, Buenos Aires	73
*C. Ross Somerville, Canada	73
W. T. Twine, England	73
William Spark, Scotland	73
Syd Eastbrook, England	73
Ernest Whitcombe, England	73
R. D. Vickers, England	74
*John de Forest, England	74
Abe Mitchell, England	74
Leo H. Diegel, U. S. A.	75
Charles A. Whitcombe, England	76
Fred Robson, England	76
Reginald A. Whitcombe, England	76
George Duncan, Scotland	76
Olin A. Dutra, U. S. A.	76
Paul Runyan, U. S. A.	76
Joe Ezar, U. S. A.	77
Bill Burke, U. S. A.	77
Johnny T. Farrell, U. S. A.	77
Craig Wood, U. S. A.	77
Francisco Alonso, Spain	78
Laurence B. Ayton Sr., Scotland	78
Arthur G. Havers, England	80
Luis Ybarra, Spain	81
Alex Herd, Scotland	82

*Amateur.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 5 (AP)—The great American golfing campaigner, Walter C. Hagen, topped the field today in the British open championship with a 68, 5 under par, for his first round.

With the Prince of Wales among the thousands of onlookers, Hagen gained a two-stroke lead over his nearest rivals at the outset of his bid to win this classic tournament for the fifth time in a dozen years.

Hagen's 32-36 over the "old" championship course withstood a general outburst of supurb golf, including the challenge of Ed. Dudley, fellow American professional, who was out in a dazzling 31, 5 under par, but back in 39 for a total of 70.

Tied with Dudley in second place with other 70's were Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur, and Tom Fernie, Scotch professional.

Eugene Sarazen, the title-holder, trailed Hagen by four strokes, shooting a subpar 72 that would have been much liwer if the champion's putts for birdies had not consistently stuck on the lip of the cup. At 72, with Sarazen were George T. Dunlap Jr., New York amateur, and Archie E. W. Compston, British professional.

The Prince of Wales was a spectator as Hagen finished his great round and was among the first to congratulate the American. Hagen in the last decade has shot most of his best golf in the British open, capturing the title in 1922, 1924, 1928 and 1929.

Densmoore Shute of Philadelphia, despite some trouble on the last nine, carded 34—49—73, even par.

Abe Mitchell, veteran British professional turned in a 74.

Grant and Mercur Win Final

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., and Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Penna., won the postponed tri-states doubles tennis championship yesterday, defeating John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, and Robert L. (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 3—6, 7—5, 13—14, 6—4. The match was started at Cincinnati last Sunday, but was postponed because of rain.

Manuel Alonso Is Victor Over Buxby For Nassau Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 5—Manuel Alonso, former Spanish Davis Cup star, but now for many years a resident of the United States, has at last placed his name among the list of champions and other prominent lawn tennis players which adorn the historic Nassau Bowl, as singles winner of the 1933 invitation tournament yesterday afternoon.

A surprise opponent was the runner-up, in the person of Martyn Buxby of the University of Texas, who had won his way to the final by a victory on Monday over Sidney B. Wood Jr., former Wimbledon winner, fourth in the national ranking list, and seeded first in the tournament. Alonso had won almost as great a victory the day before, defeating an opponent of many encounters, Gregory S. Mangin, also previous unsuccessful contender for the honor, and now ranked seventh nationally.

In his encounters with Wood and Alonso, Buxby displayed a skill which is far better than any hitherto shown by him. He defeated Wood at 9—7, 7—5, and carried Alonso to five hard sets before the Spaniard, one of the most graceful figures in the game, could emerge victor, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. Only an uphill struggle through two deuce games when trailing at 3—4, saved Alonso from the sharp shooting of the young Texas student, with his low forehand drive with its flat trajectory.

The doubles were left uncompleted when rain halted play for the day, with Buxby and his partner, Herbert Weltons, also of the University of Texas, leading at two sets to one over Eugene H. McCaulliff, last year winner, and Edward W. Burns, champion of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. The score was 6—4, 10—12, 6—4, in favor of the Texas students when play was suspended, and the match will probably be completed this week-end. The summary:

Nassau Invitation Grass Court Tennis Tournament

Singles—Semifinal Round

Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 9—7, 7—5.
Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 11—9.

Final Round

Alonso defeated Buxby, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Eugene H. McCaulliff and Edward W. Burns, defeated Watson M. Washburn and Arthur MacPherson, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 10—8.
Buxby and Herbert Weltons, defeated E. T. Herndon and Cedric A. Major, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round

Buxby and Weltons led McCaulliff and Burns, 6—4, 10—12, 6—4, unfinished.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	51	33	.607
Rochester	47	37	.560
Toronto	46	38	.558
Baltimore	46	40	.535
Montreal	40	44	.476
Albany	38	48	.442
Buffalo	37	48	.435
Jersey City	31	50	.383

Result July 3

Buffalo 10, Toronto 6.

Results July 4

Newark 6, Jersey City 4.
Newark 4, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 6, Buffalo 1.
Toronto 8, Buffalo 7.
Montreal 5, Rochester 4.
Montreal 5, Rochester 3.
Albany 5, Baltimore 4.
Baltimore 11, Albany 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	53	33	.616
New Orleans	44	38	.537
Nashville	48	39	.552
Birmingham	45	42	.517
Chattanooga	42	42	.500
Atlanta	40	46	.465
Knoxville	36	45	.444
Little Rock	31	54	.365

Results July 3

Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 7, Atlanta 1.

Results July 4

Knoxville 1, New Orleans 0.
Knoxville 5, New Orleans 3.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 0.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 3.
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 1.
Birmingham 3, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 9, Memphis 7.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 3.

Friberg Sent to Coast

Secretary "Hi" Mason of the Boston Red Sox has announced that Bernie Friberg, veteran utility infielder, will go to the Missions club of the Pacific Coast League in part payment for the recent acquisition of Bill Walters, young infielder. Friberg will report to his new club as soon as possible.

Phillies Secure Infielder

PHILADELPHIA, July 5 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has announced the signing of James McLeod, 23-year-old infielder from the Albany club of the International League. McLeod will be given a try-out on second base, and will replace Neal "Mickey" Finn, who is lost to the Phillies for the balance of the season.

Favreau Wins Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5—Arthur Favreau captured the Springfield public parks tennis championship on Tuesday when he defeated Lou Bondi, 7—5, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Vines Again Beats Cochet to Enter Wimbledon Final

(Continued from Page 1)

tiful shot, passing down the sideline in the seventh game, caused Cochet to throw up his racquet in amazement.

Cochet Tries Rushing Net

After being stampeded in his attempt to play the backline, Cochet also tried rushing the net to volley with Vines, but the American had taken too big a lead, and although the Frenchman improved as the set progressed, was not able to overcome the advantage.

Vines was careless as the second set opened, and Cochet took advantage of every break to go to a 5—2 lead. Here the champion got his game under control and began pressing constantly, forcing Cochet into errors and frequently passing the Frenchman with blazing forehand shots down the sidelines. He deuced the set on his own service, but Cochet, still fighting valiantly, went to 6—5 advantage.

Vines, however, was not to be denied, and with a great display of tennis he smashed through Cochet for three straight games, finishing with a succession of blazing forehand shots that were unreturnable, at least by Cochet.

Brilliant Volleying Duel

The third set also was a battle royal as the Frenchman led 3—2 then 5—2, playing at the top of his form and going to the net frequently to beat Vines in brilliant volleying duels.

Vines rallied to make the score 5—3 but Cochet, serving, staged a rally of his own from 15—40 to run out the game, take the set and prolong the match.

Cochet continued his fine play in the final set to break through Vines for the first game, but the American champion then reached the height of his game as the Frenchman tired and won six straight games to end the match.

Cochet staked his whole game on the volley, coming to the net at every opportunity, but Vines was hitting so hard and well that the French star seldom got his racquet on the ball and when he did found it too difficult to handle.

Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, became the finalist against Vines when he defeated Jiro Sato of Japan 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Crawford was always in command, loafing through the third set after Sato had jumped away to an early lead.

The match was considerably of a let down from the Cochet-Vines encounter, but Crawford showed himself in good form as he toyed with the former Nipponese titleholder, no mean antagonist on any court.

The Crawford-Vines final will be the second meeting of the two at Wimbledon and the eighth within the year. Vines defeated Crowford in a semi-final last year, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3, after previously trimming him in Davis Cup play and won three decisions from him while dropping two on the American's tour of Australia last winter.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian, and her French partner, Mme. René Mathieu, scored a decisive victory today in the women's doubles, beating Katherine E. Stammers, English girl, and Jedwiga Jedrzejowska of Warsaw, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu won with consummate ease over the English-Polish pair. A veteran of many hard-fought Wimbledon tournaments, Miss Ryan is still able to give pointers to many of the youngsters, and her volleying especially was superb as she led her team to victory.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. and her English partner, Muriel Thomas, did not fare so well, being put out by Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree and Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell, strong English doubles team, 6—3, 9—7.

All-America Finals?

An all-America final in the women's singles, featuring two rivals of many years from Berkeley, Calif., Helen H. Jacobs and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., loomed last night after a day in which the feminine contingent held the center of the stage.

With Mrs. Moody already qualified for the semifinal, Miss Jacobs won her way into the same round yesterday by defeating the best of the continental players, Mme. René Mathieu of France, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2. Mrs. Moody heads the upper bracket, Miss Jacobs the lower.

Their rivals in the next round were decided as Hilda Krahwinkel, tall, powerful German girl, who eliminated Miss Margaret C. Scriven of England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, while Dorothy E. Round, another English girl, bested Lucia Valerio of Italy, 6—3, 6—2.

Through the luck of the draw Mrs. Moody, an overwhelming favorite to win her sixth Wimbledon singles crown, faces the stronger of the two, Fräulein Krahwinkel, while Miss Jacobs meets Miss Round, who is considered capable of giving her little more than a hard workout.

Miss Jacobs played the finest tennis she ever has shown in England to eliminate the top ranking Frenchwoman. Her service was strong and under perfect control and she came confidently to the net to smash away point after point. For a time she seemed a bit uncertain in the second set, but her touch returned and she was volleying splendidly, all her ground strokes in fine order, and she raced through Mme. Mathieu for the last set and victory.

Doubles Team Beaten

The last of the American teams disappeared from the men's doubles competition as one of the surprises of the day saw John S. Oliff and I. H. Wheatcroft defeat Lester R. Stoefen and Clifford S. Sutter, 5—7, 2—6, 7—5, 11- 9, 8—6, in a long-drawn-out third round match.

Wheatcroft, a man 6 feet 5 inches tall, and heavily built, dominated the match with his fierce service and smashes, while Oliff played an artistic supporting game. Sutter's indecisiveness hampered the Americans, who prolonged set after set but could not get back in the lead after holding all the early advantage.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston, paired with A. C. Stedman of New Zealand, was eliminated from the mixed doubles play in a third-round match by Ryosuke Nunoi of Japan and Susan Noel, English girl, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Ryan, teamed with Enrique Maier of Spain, defeated the English pair, J. Meredith and Mrs. J. S. Kirk, 6—2, 6—2, in a third-round match, while Mrs. Burke of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Thomas of England won their third-round match in women's doubles from the Misses E. M. Dearman and R. Lyle of England, 9—7, 6—4.

Weetamoe Defeats Vanitie in Two Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 5—The two cup yachts, Weetamoe and Vanitie, with a bunch of smaller craft, continued their racing in Massachusetts Bay on Monday and Tuesday under fine sailing conditions, with Weetamoe winning both contests by ample margins. Off the breeze, the older boat held her rival fairly well, but with the sheets hardened in any kind of a breeze over five knots, Weetamoe proved far the faster.

The yachts sailed over a 23-mile triangular course on Monday, a beat to Gloucester and a run to a mark well off shore. Weetamoe drew out a lead of six minutes in the climb up the eight-knot breeze, but Vanitie cut it down to four minutes at the outer mark, and a trifle more on the reach to the finish. Weetamoe won this contest by 3m. 40s. in actual and 6m. 26s. in corrected time.

On a run round a 27-mile triangle on Tuesday, in the fifty-seventh annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, the pair started on nearly even terms, but just before reaching the first mark, Vanitie's Genoe jib sheet parted and she trailed by 2m. 50s. at the turn. She regained much of it in another reach up the bay and was only 1m. 30s. astern when starting on the nine-mile beat to the finish. On this leg Weetamoe drew away very fast and was 12 minutes to the good at the line.

In this latter event, 15 yachts in five classes sailed for the Puritan Cup, given to the boat making the best corrected time, the trophy, won in 1885 by the cup defender Puritan, going to Vice-Commodore Chandler Hoveys Robin, a Q-class yacht which was 10 miles astern when Weetamoe finished, and which was found to have beaten her larger sister by one second.

Weetamoe's margin over Vanitie in the third race of the Massachusetts Bay series was 13m. 37s. in actual and 16m. 40s corrected time.

First-Class Cricket Results in England

LONDON, July 5 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in county and other first-class county cricket matches that ended yesterday:

Kent, 128 and 289 (Tate five for 38, and Wensley four for 72); Sussex, 305 and 113 for no wickets.

Warwickshire, 362 and 180 for three declared (Santall 94 and Croom 68); Somerset 356 and 83 for no wickets (Burrough 90, Brown five for 78 and F. Lee 50 not out).

Nottinghamshire, 354 and 302 for six declared (Arthur Staples 113 and Carr 84); Derbyshire 344 and 255 (Arthur Staples four for 43 and Wortington 108, Sam Staples six for 103).

Essex, 275 and 296 (Cutmore, 101 and 71, Clark six for 66 and Jupp four for 77); Northamptonshire, 539 and 38 for three (Bakewell 123, Jupp 93).

Yorkshire, 253 and 195; Surrey, 134 and 252 (Gregory 58, Jardine 105; Bowes seven for 68 and five for 72).

Hampshire, 456; Leicestershire, 235, and following on 347 for four (Armstrong 84 not out and 164, Shipman 104).

Gloucester, 541 and 270 for one declared (Dacre 119, Hammond 122, Barnett 107 and Dacre 125 not out, Hammond 111 not out); Worcester, 448 and 71 for four (Quaife 81, Walters 114, Nictol 66).

Cambridge, 254 and 236; M. C. C. 283 and 213 for three (Hearne 84 and Headley 70 not out, Pataudi 58 not out).

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven, 188 and 277; Oxford University, 146 and 345 (Tindall 56).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	27	.620
St. Louis	40	33	.548
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521
Chicago	38	38	.500
Boston	37	38	.493
Brooklyn	33	38	.465
Cincinnati	33	42	.440
Philadelphia	31	43	.419

Results July 3

New York 5, Boston 2.
Only game scheduled.

Results July 4

Boston 3, New York 0.
Boston 4, New York 5.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	47	25	.653
New York	45	28	.616
Philadelphia	36	36	.500
Cleveland	37	39	.487
Chicago	35	38	.479
Detroit	35	39	.473
Boston	31	41	.431
St. Louis	29	49	.372

Results July 3

Cleveland 5, Chicago 3.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 5.

Results July 4

Boston 14, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 6, New York 5 (10 innings).
Washington 3, New York 2.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 5 (10 innings).
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.

Zabala Plans U. S. Home

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (AP)—Juan Carlos Zabala, the little Argentinian who won the 1932 Olympic Marathon, yesterday announced on the eve of sailing for the United States that he planned to establish his home there and seek United States citizenship. Zabala said he would remain an amateur unless an opportunity arose to turn professional and race Paavo Nurmi, an ambition he has held since facing the flying Finn in Europe two years ago. If he decides to turn professional Zabala said he probably also would enter the movies, as he has had several offers. He arrives in time Zabala hopes to participate in the 15-mile run at the Chicago Exposition. Zabala has been at odds with Argentine sporting officials since the Olympics because of differences arising there which neither would discuss. He recently declined membership on the Argentine team in the South American track and field championships and has not competed since the Olympics.

Fissler Breaks American Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 5—George Fissler of the New York A. C. broke the American record for the 250-yard freestyle swim in a 60-foot pool Saturday, when he covered the distance in the pool of the Sands Point Bath Club in 2m. 37 2-5s. The previous record was 2m. 41 1-5s., made by Norman Ross in 1918. The event was a part of an A. A. U. sanctioned meet held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association of New York.

Two N. E. Records Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVERE, Mass., July 5—Two New England A. A. U. senior swimming championships were decided in the Nautical Pool here last night and a new record was made in each. Alice Bridges of the Whitin Community Association won the women's 100-meter freestyle in 1m. 11 4-5s., one second better than the record made by Helen Johns in 1930, and Gordon Connolly, Boston Swimming Association, won the men's 440-yard freestyle title in 5m. 37 2-5s., five seconds better than the previous mark made by William Squires in 1929.

Harvard-Cornell Draw No. 4 Lanes In Coast Regatta

Both Eastern Crews Will Be Protected by Bank in Their Heats

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 5 (AP)—The self-appointed experts who foregather along the Olympic rowing course and nod their heads knowingly as six racing shells knife the salt water are predicting that Harvard and Cornell are more than likely to be listening for the starter's gun in the finals of the national intercollegiate sprint race Saturday.

It's all due to the fact that both eastern boatloads drew lane No. 4 in their respective heats—Friday's tests which will eliminate two of the six contenders for honors which are sought by three crews from each side of the continent. Lane 4 is protected by the bank and grandstand from the quartering southwest breeze, the prevailing wind.

Drawings gave Washington's Huskies, Pacific coast champions, Lane 3 in the first heat at 5 p. m. Friday, University of California at Los Angeles the outside position, and Harvard Lane 4. In the second heat, Yale, co-favorite with Washington to win final honors, will be in No. 3, and California in No. 2, with Cornell on the inside.

Officials for the meet named yesterday included: Clyde W. King '22, former United States Naval Academy stroke, referee; Richard Arlen, the actor; Don Blessing '28 coxswain of the California 1928 Olympic crew, and B. F. B. Wallis, former California crew coach, timers.

Princeton Eight Is Defeated at Henley

HENLEY, Eng., July 5 (AP) — The Princeton lightweight eight-oared crew, which came 3000 miles to compete in the Royal Henley Regatta, was eliminated today in its first preliminary heat, losing by a length to the Quintin Boat Club. The winner's time for the Henley distance of a mile, 550 yards was 7m., 17s. Princeton plainly showed its lack of practice, having arrived at Henley only Friday night, being slow away from the mark.

The Hun School eight, also a late arrival at Henley, won its first heat in the Thames Challenge Cup competition—where all three American crews were entered—defeating the first Trinity crew of Cambridge by a third of a length in 7m. 26s., slower even than the losing time of Princeton.

The United States lost another entry in the first heat of the Diamond Skulls as R. B. Cutler of Harvard bowed to V. Saurin of France. Saurin's winning time was 8m. 50s., 40 seconds behind the record.

Saurin, European sculling champion, led Cutler from the start and won as he pleased, with the Crimson bladeswinger struggling along far in the rear. The Frenchman was never pressed and his slow time was no standard of his ability, as he finished as fresh as though only out for a paddle.

William Rutherford Jr. of Princeton kept the United States in the running in the diamond sculls as he defeated E. G. H. Thompson of the London Rowing Club by a bare 4 feet in 8m. 44s.

Art Strang, another Princeton oarsman, also went down to defeat in the first of the diamond sculls tests, losing to J. Zavrel of Czechoslovakia in the fifth heat. Zavrel won easily in 8m. 34s.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	45	29	.608
Minneapolis	43	35	.551
St. Paul	41	38	.519
Indianapolis	37	35	.514
Toledo	40	38	.513
Milwaukee	34	40	.459
Louisville	36	42	.462
Kansas City	31	50	.383

Results July 3

Minneapolis 9, St. Paul 3.
Toledo 4, Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3.

Results July 4

Indianapolis 6, Toledo 2.
Toledo 3, Indianapolis 0.
Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 2.
Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 7, Columbus 5.
Louisville 15, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 5.
Minneapolis 10, St. Paul 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	56	37	.602
Portland	51	40	.560
Los Angeles	51	40	.560
Hollywood	50	40	.556
Missions	43	50	.462
Oakland	40	49	.449
Seattle	36	50	.419
San Francisco	35	56	.385

Results July 3

Seattle 7, Portland 4.

Results July 4

San Francisco 8, Hollywood 2.
Hollywood 8, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 9, Oakland 2.
Portland 4, Seattle 1.
Portland 4, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 2.
Los Angeles 1, Missions 1.

New East-West Polo Dates

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5 — East-West polo championship games are to be played here Aug. 13, 16 and 20, it is announced. This is a change from the original dates which started with Aug. 9. The change was made by Louis E. Stoddard, New York, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Polo Association, and Maj. Frederic McLaughlin of this city. The series, to be staged at Onwentsia Country Club, Lake Forest, a northern suburb, hopes to bring together America's greatest polo[illegible] in three contests.

Rainville Wins Quebec Title

QUEBEC, July 5 (By the Canadian Press)—Marcel Rainville, member of Canada's Davis Cup team, recently defeated Roland Longtin in the singles final of the Quebec open tennis tournament and paired with Longtin to win the doubles. In the singles, Longtin, third ranking player in the Province, was beaten by Rainville, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. In the doubles final, Rainville and Longtin defeated John Cloghesy and Garnet H. Raper, 6—2, 6—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Schwertzer Shoots Possible

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 5 (AP)—William T. Bryan of Roslyn, Penna., and Emmet Swanson of Minneapolis won the two-man team match of the eastern small-bore rifle and pistol championships here yesterday, scoring 746 out of 800 at 100 and 200 yards. William Schwertzer of Hillside, N. J., won the 50-yard individual match for metallic sights, shooting a perfect score of 200. T. Samsoe of Perth Amboy tallied 193 to win the Spencer match at 200 yards. In the event for any pistol, Walter Walsh of Jersey City shot 285 out of 300 and won first honors.

Peace Work Placed On Year-Round Basis At Midwest Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—Work for peace was put on a year-round basis hereabouts when the Mid-West Institute of International Relations closed its formal meetings, according to Mr. M. Raymond Wilson, dean of the Institute.

A follow-up plan in which the dean is to visit communities throughout the middle West in the interest of peace as a continuous program was decided upon as the members were packing up for their trip back home. Unlike a play or "stunt" which has its audience for the time being and then is soon forgotten, the institute this year takes its place as a beacon light for continuing peace efforts through the coming winter, Mr. Wilson said. The series of meetings and round table discussions at Northwestern University were not just day by day conferences but constituted a high-grade training school from which people go out expecting to accomplish definite results.

"A strong tendency toward peace is growing among college students. We had one boy who hitch-hiked from Ohio because he was anxious to come. Others waited on tables during their stay to help pay their expenses, while another boy used his old automobile for running errands in payment for his room. The youngest registrant was a high school senior, a winner in a state peace declamation contest."

Each member of the institute is going home with a packet of peace literature under his arm. "There is a vast amount of good literature on peace now," Mr. Wilson continued. "On no other subject can a person get such reliable and authoritative information for so little money. On problems of state government or on questions of local interest there is not nearly so much dependable information."

Newspaper Reading Course Launched In British School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Learning to read newspapers intelligently is to be a new feature of the training of young prospective business people at the Manchester Municipal High School of Commerce. The special course is described as "the geographical, historical, and economic background of modern world problems," and is being made part of the several training courses for home, foreign, and retail trade houses, insurance offices, and banks.

Taking as their daily text the best of modern journalism as exemplified by The Christian Science Monitor, The Times, and The Manchester Guardian, the lecturers will make an effort, when this new feature is introduced, to indicate to their students what are the leading tendencies of the age.

The new venture received considerable impetus from the International Congress on Commercial Education held in London last year and the course is to be for one year leading up to a more definite study of world problems. The instruction of staff lecturers will be supplemented by addresses from outside experts.

Canadian Wheat Stocks

MONTREAL, July 5—Visible supply of Canadian wheat in store on June 23 totaled 198,007,296 bushels, compared with the revised figure of 192,128,790 bushels for the previous week and 137,778,280 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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The only wave approved by Good Housekeeping.
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Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our work.
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PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

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Send in your old gold. I will send you check for its value. If not satisfactory will return gold.
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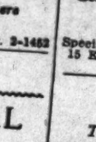

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PENNSYLVANIA

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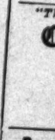
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Install at a reasonable price what will prove a GREAT SUMMER COMFORT, a SHOWER in your home.
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Milk and Cream
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25c now, 25c a week, will hold your Blankets for you.
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SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
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Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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We pay cash for OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
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Technical Expert Small Payments
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NEAR MAIN HIGHWAY; just the spot you are looking for to spend your week-end or vacation; quiet and good old-fashioned meals; bathing and deep sea fishing; $3 per day or weekly $15. A. B. OGILVIE, Prop.

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

(Hollywood Citizen News)

Hollywood, Calif.

A YOUNG man and his wife had been doing well for five years. They had accumulated household furniture and an automobile, and were living comfortably. The depression destroyed his job. The furniture was sold and the car was sold to keep the wolf from the door. Occasional relief work from public funds helped in providing food.

Yet each week a cleaner called at the house. He went away with one of the young man's suits and brought it back cleaned and pressed. Occasionally he insisted on taking one of the wife's dresses. He made no charge. Why?

He reasoned that the young man had no chance of ever getting another job unless he had presentable clothes in which to make applications. They had been good customers of his in days when they had money. Thus he was making a contribution to the maintenance of their morale in the days of the depression.

Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHEN the writer called at a Negro pastor's home to leave articles for welfare, she remained to visit with the pastor's wife, who mentioned that she made a trip to New York City every other year. There was so much joy expressed in her cultured voice, that the writer was interested to hear more about her trips.

The pastor's wife said that before her marriage twenty years ago, she worked for a family in Memphis, Tenn. Since then the family had moved to New York City, but a family reunion was arranged each second year.

She and another former servant were always invited to these reunions, with all expenses paid. She said that the members of the family were particular about their old servants' coming and staying two weeks, as it did not seem like a reunion without them.

Come Play

Call Ball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD morning, children! I do hope you are enjoying your nice long vacation this summer, and that our "Come Play" games are helping to make it a happy time.

Auntie Vi has had such nice letters from some of our little friends. One came last week from June Rose, a cousin of Joyce H—'s, saying how happy and surprised she was to read about Joyce's party. June wrote that she is having a party, and she told Auntie Vi just which of our Play party games they were going to play as well as who was to be at the party. We're saving a "Come Play" party for June later on.

Today we are off for Long Beach, California, to Betty B—'s Play Party. I've longed to go to California this summer, but it didn't seem to work out, so it will be great fun to fly off in our Playship. You'll enjoy it, too, I'm sure. Shall we take along our bathing suits and play our game down on the beach after our swim? Oh, there's our flag already! Betty and her friends, Frances, Donna, Billy and Jean, are so excited they are jumping up and down and shouting a welcome to us. We're excited, too, but we can't very well jump up and down in an airplane—even if it is a "Playship."

Hello, Betty! Hello, everyone! We've had a lovely flight, and we've brought along the nicest Game fellow, one who is quite happy and at home on the beach. Oh, and look at that lovely inviting beach just waiting for us to come and play!

We need a ball, Betty. Yes, indeed, that nice big water ball will be just the thing. A heavier ball like a basketball or soccer ball is good, too.

Billy can take "it" for us. Give the ball to him, Betty. Now Billy will throw the ball into the air, at the same time calling the name of one of the players. The person he calls must catch the ball, or, if it rolls away, he must run and get it, while all the rest of you scatter—trying to get quite a long way from the ball and from the player who is trying to get it. You can begin to scatter as soon as a name is called.

When the player gets the ball he must roll the ball from the very spot where he first touched it, because he, too, must not move after he cries "Stop."

If he fails to hit anyone with the ball, everyone may run again until he recovers the ball and cries "Stop" once more. But if he should hit a player, that player takes his place and goes after the ball while he scatters with the rest.

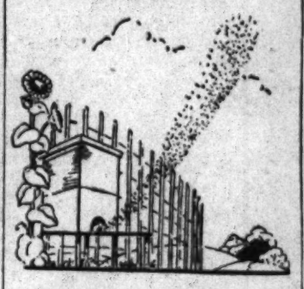
Always remember to cry "Stop" as soon as your hand touches the ball, and see that no one moves after that.

Let's begin to play. Look, Billy has thrown the ball up and is calling "Betty." Run everyone, while Betty tries to get the ball. "Stop," cries Betty. Now she is standing still where she recovered the ball and is rolling it at Jean, but Jean was wise like the others and got as far away as possible. Look, Betty has missed her. Run everyone. Stop, Betty has the ball again. This time she is trying to hit Donna. And sure enough she succeeds. Scatter everyone while Donna goes after the ball.

Now we'll have to leave you at your game while we fly back home. Good-by all. We'll see you next Wednesday at Katherine Anne L—'s in Hartford, Connecticut.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Betty Bee



Home Ties Severed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETHING unusual was about to happen. Betty Bee sensed the change. Queen Bee, for the first time since Betty Bee could remember, seemed interested in something besides her work.

Many of Betty's sisters, who should have been out in the fields, were milling about the hive. There was a feeling of unrest although not an unhappy one. For some time the hive had been crowded.

Perhaps Queen Bee had realized conditions and had mentioned the fact to some of her subjects. Perhaps the bees had sensed the necessity of dividing forces and interested their queen in the idea. At any rate plans for swarming were fast formulating.

At midday, or shortly after, Queen Bee set her crown more firmly on her head, drew her royal robes about her and, surrounded by thousands of excited subjects, left the hive.

For a brief instant they circled about; then, like an animated cloud, they swept away across the fields.

There was no note of regret in the severing of home ties. The hum that arose from the band of travelers betokened joyousness.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Stop," cries Betty

calls "Halt," and every player must stand perfectly still. You cannot even move one foot. The player who went after the ball then tries to roll the ball and hit some other player. He

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

115

This is just exactly the very way in which I said he would end up", said the neighbor, because I never expected he could get any kind of a promotion by just loafing around on the job. He added that he didn't think that the firm was ever ever anything but honest in its dealings with each and every employe, and the demotion of him to a lower position was not hardly unexpected

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Detroit News: About the time the modern child has demolished the last of her "unbreakable" dolls she begins planning on her first "permanent" wave.

Belleville Telescope: It used to be that a housewife refused to buy an article unless it was wrapped in cellophane. Now she won't take it unless you throw in a jigsaw puzzle.

Omaha World-Herald: Miss Perkins seems to be the first Secretary of Labor we have had in some time who can think up ideas for putting men to work. Women always have been gold at that.

Roanoke Times: The size of the average American farm is 156 acres, but you'd never believe it if we were to tell you the size of the mortgage on it.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHETHER you be man or woman, you will never do anything in the world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honor.—JAMES LANE ALLEN.

A Word a Day

Punctuation marks within or without quotation marks (Miss R. V.)—The correspondent writes:

> I understand that a comma or period is properly inclosed in quotation marks. The English book which I have consulted states that a semicolon or colon goes inside only when it is a part of the quoted matter. Is this generally observed?

Usage varies, but the practice in editing a majority of newspapers and magazines is as follows:

1. Quotation marks are closed after the comma and period.

"I must go," she said, "for it is late."

2. Quotation marks are closed before the semicolon and colon.

The proverb says: "Punctuality is the courtesy due to kings"; and it is a good rule to practice everywhere.

3. Quotation marks are closed after or before the question mark and the exclamation point, according as these marks do or do not belong to the quoted matter.

He asked, "May I come in?"
Did he say that my opinion was "beyond reason"?
"Help!" he exclaimed.
Never let me hear you pronounce "inquiry" as "in'-kwih-ry"!

It is to be admitted that the first two rules lack logic. For instance, if the second example under Rule 3 were to be recast into a declarative sentence, the period would be inside the quotes: "He said that my opinion was 'beyond reason.'" (The period here is no more a part of the quoted matter than is the question mark in the question.)

The Oxford University Press in its "Rules for Compositors and Readers," says:

> When either a comma or a full point (period) is required at the end of a quotation, the almost universal custom at the present time is for the printer to include that comma or full point within the quotation marks at the end of an extract, whether it forms part of the original extract or not. . . . There seems to be no reason for perpetuating a bad practice. So, unless the author wishes to have it otherwise, in all new works the compositor should place full points and commas according to the examples that follow:
>
> We need not "follow a multitude to do evil",
> No one should "follow a multitude to do evil", as the Scripture says.
> Do not "follow a multitude to do evil"; on the contrary, do what is right.

In fairness, it should be added that the Oxford University Press uses single quotation marks, with double marks for quotations within quotations.

The Oxford plea is a lonely voice in the wilderness of punctuation; but the masses seem to have the last word in punctuation, just as they have in pronunciation.

It may be added that when a series of paragraphs are quoted, quotation marks are used at the beginning of each paragraph, but only the last paragraph is closed with quotation marks.

Ad-O-Grams No. 28

Published: June 7

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2. Monarch.
3. Lucky Tiger.
4. Manacea.
5. Hairnets (International Commodities Company).
6. Symphonie.
7. Egret.

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For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Thoreau

The shallowest still water is unfathomable. Wherever the trees and skies are reflected, there is more than Atlantic depth, and no danger of fancy running aground.

All that are printed and bound are not books.

I would give all the wealth of the world, and all the deeds of all the heroes, for one true vision.

What after all does the practicalness of life amount to? The things immediately to be done are very trivial. I could postpone them all to hear a locust sing.

The truth is there is money buried everywhere, and you have only to go to work to find it.

Other roads do some violence to nature, and bring the traveler to stare at her, but the river steals into the scenery it traverses without intrusion, silently creating and adorning it, and is as free to come and go as the zephyr.

Between whom there is hearty truth there is love; and in proportion to our truthfulness and confidence in one another, our lives are divine and miraculous, and answer to our ideal.

Vacation Vocation

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Polishing

Equipped with a can of metal polish and some old rags, I spent several weeks one summer going from door to door and asking permission to polish nameplates, doorknobs, etc. I eventually found it advisable to add a jar of silver polish to my supplies, and was able to pick up a number of jobs polishing silverware. J. B. A.

Returning Milk Bottles

Empty milk bottles accumulate rapidly, and unless they are returned to the grocery once or twice weekly they soon make a load. A neighbor's boy saw his opportunity to perform a service. Every Tuesday and Friday, now, he comes with his little cart, and carries our bottles to the grocer. He is allowed to keep the return deposit on one bottle in seven for himself. Many other neighbors have availed themselves of this service, and the boy is having the privilege of earning his own spending money. Evelyn R.

Supervised Sewing

There being in our neighborhood a group of "teen-aged" girls who were finding it hard to employ their leisure hours, I suggested that their mothers engage me to supervise some simple sewing lessons. The girls make underwear, simple dresses, and accessories. The mothers now say that the lessons are self-paying, as the garments made are so reasonable (and the children are so proud of them) that the lessons and materials are cheaper than the retail price of "ready mades."—Betty R.

Caress for Babies

When I heard a busy mother say that so much time was required to prepare vegetables each day for her baby and the smaller children, I hurriedly asked if I might have the job. I then solicited other mothers in the block; and now I cook the daily spinach, carrots, and cereals, and make tomato juice the right strength for small children. Then I measure out just how much each mother orders—and thus I earn pin money. Miss B. L.

Caring for Dogs

Being unwilling to board their dog at a kennels, because of the possible lack therein of truly loving individual attention, some friends of ours asked us, as dog-lovers, if we would care for their collie while they were away for the summer. We were glad to do so. Later another dog came to us for similar care. With these new dog friends, we spent a pleasant and profitable summer.—Solglad B.

Odd As It May Seem

J. P. Morgan—
can collect from the government $3 a day for each day of testimony before the Senate committee.

The average farm family—
accumulates more wealth than the average city family.

Mrs. R. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Ernest Eastwood, Blackpool, Eng.
T. Maloney, Gravesend, Eng.
Frank Tousaus, Barnes, Eng.
Mrs. Rose Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
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Mr. Scroggins

Levi Presents Lee

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

UNDER a spreading cottonwood tree on the bank of the lake in Boston's Public Garden, Roger P. Scroggins sat with his hat over his nose. Aside from the hat, there was very little on Scroggins's mind. The air was soft. The sky was blue. The grass was green. The water smiled and curtsied. The leaves in the cottonwood whispered leafy nothings. In short, it was peaceful and restful everywhere, and the venerable squirrel just sat with his hat over nose and blinked. For a long time, Scroggins confined himself to sitting and blinking.

A change took place after a while in the water directly in front of where Scroggins sat and blinked. Instead of being rippled exclusively by the light breezes, this particular bit of water swelled and parted and showed a few small bubbles. Scroggins pushed back his hat and opened his eyes wide.

"Something is swimming there," he said to himself. "And I do believe it's Levi!" Smiles spread over the squirrel's face. He lifted his hat entirely from his nose and waved it around his head. "Yes, it is Levi, and no mistake!"

There could be no mistake, for there in the water, as plain as the cane in Scroggins hand, was the orphan turtle in person.

"Someone else is here too," said Levi in his small voice.

"Bring him where I can see him," said Scroggins.

"We're coming," said Levi, and dropped down underneath the water.

Scroggins walked to the edge of the lake, near enough so he could dabble his cane in the water. First came Levi. He crawled onto the shore and turned. "Come on, come on, young man, this is an old friend," he said. At which another turtle appeared. Scroggins looked at this new turtle and laughed.

"He isn't even as big as you," said Scroggins to Levi.

"Not half," said Levi with an accent of pride.

The new turtle scurried to Levi's side and immediately pulled its head into its shell.

"He's shy," said Levi.

Scroggins beamed and leaned over to look more closely at the little fellow.

"Has he a name?" said Scroggins.

"Yes," said Levi, "it's Lee—because that's less than Levi."

Scroggins laughed and laughed. "Splendid! Excellent!" said the illustrious squirrel. "I couldn't have thought of a better name myself."

Whether encouraged by the laughter or what, little Lee thrust his head from his shell in the friendliest of nods. "I'm still soft," he said. Scroggins stared, not understanding.

"Yes," said Levi, "his shell isn't hard yet. Feel it." Scroggins felt it gently. Sure enough, the little turtle's back was quite soft.

"Remarkable," said Scroggins.

"Isn't it?" said Levi.

Little Lee was becoming restless. "We'll have to be going," said Levi. Scroggins said "Good-by," and Levi and Lee inserted themselves into the lake again and nodded cordially.

Scroggins hurried away to find someone to tell.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Bring Him Where I Can See Him," Said Scroggins.

In Lighter Vein

Careful Mother

While a young mother was bathing her baby, a neighbor's little girl came in and watched the process. The child was holding a doll minus an arm and leg, and much used up generally.

"How long have you had your baby?" she asked the mother.

"Three months."

"My, but you've kept her nice!" exclaimed the little girl.

Humorist

Father: "George, do you know anything about electricity? The light fuse has blown out."

Daughter: "It's no good asking George, Dad. He knew only enough about electricity to blow out the fuse."

Method

"My dear, I saw a perfect darling of a hat today."

"Oh, how thrilling! Did you buy it?"

"No, not yet. I must pick out a more expensive one for my husband to refuse to buy, so we can compromise on this one."

Too Clean

Diner: "You must have a remarkably clean kitchen in this restaurant."

Waiter: "Thank you, sir; but why do you ask?"

Diner: "Well, practically everything tastes of soap."

His Conviction

The Congressman's wife sat up in bed, a startled look on her face. "Jim," she whispered, "there's an intruder in the house."

"Impossible," was her husband's sleepy reply. "In the Senate, yes; but in the House, never!"—*Log.*

The Drawback

"Will we ever have a woman President?"

"No, of course not! A President has to be at least 35 years old." —*Phoenix.*

Sure!

"Why," exclaimed the blustering army officer, "just the sight of my face once spurred my men on to victory against overwhelming odds!"

"Sure," said the bored listener, "the pan is mightier than the sword!"

Middle Name

"What kind of pie are you making?" asked Teddy.

"Lemon meringue pie," said mother.

He went out to play, returning some time later and exclaiming, breathlessly,

"Mother, what did you say is the pie's middle name?"

Awkward Position

Rent Collector's Wife: "What are you looking so worried about, Horace?"

Rent Collector: "The landlord's become a client of our firm, and if I don't collect my rent I get the sack for inefficiency."

The Last Straw

Fraternity Man (to the caterer of any fraternity house): "I can stand having hash every day in the week, but when you put raisins in it and serve it on Sunday as mince pie, I draw the line."—*Belle Hop.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Quest That Will Not Fail

THE Disarmament Conference has adjourned for the summer. But the quest for peace in the hearts of men has not adjourned. It endures.

Half a hundred men sitting at two long tables in Geneva have gone home. But untold millions of earnest citizens in half a hundred countries are just as opposed to warfare and to its preparation as ever they were. They do not admit defeat.

The adjournment at Geneva has the merit of frankness. The conference might have continued to sit as if there were no underlying conflict of purposes. It might have devoted itself to further discussion of multitudinous technical details. This would have been camouflage. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, has drawn up a list of fourteen points on which no agreement has been reached. His fourteen points, like those of President Wilson, are fundamental.

This situation should not be glossed over. It is better to recognize the fact in all its unattractive ugliness that the nations have not yet learned to act in accordance with the truth that their destinies are not separate but united, not antagonistic but harmonious.

If human logic could have solved the disarmament problem it would have been solved long ago. There have been torrents of apparently faultless reasoning in the conference halls. Every obstructive move has been defended by the strongest arguments of national self-interest. But only when nations are ready to abandon merely human logic for the spirit of mutual aid and comprehension will confidence —that confidence for which the peoples have been clamoring—be established.

It is futile to attempt to apportion blame for the present situation. Ample evidence can be found to convict every one of the great powers of contributing to the failure of the conference. In the midst of an alleged armaments truce, what nation is not planning to increase its fighting strength? In parallel columns with news reports from Geneva are printed accounts of enormous military budgets being voted in almost every great capital. Nations forcibly disarmed attempt to demonstrate their need of military machines. Nations amply armed authorize further military expenditure.

At the bottom of the Geneva impasse are the belief that security lies in material force and the fear of being deprived of that support. When it is realized that there is an available power more mighty than artillery, more swift than airplanes and more majestic than battleships, this fear will vanish. What man of any civilized nation, if asked whether he prefers to place his trust in the law or in a weapon esteemed deadly, would not choose the law? What nation free from the suggestion that it is not master of its own destiny would choose violence in place of peace and friendship?

The Disarmament Conference was expected to insure the success of the Economic Conference. It has not done so. The Economic Conference is now being asked to insure success of the Disarmament Conference when it resumes in the autumn. But conferences cannot save each other. They must themselves be saved by a change in world thought and action. Obstacles to success in London are fundamentally the same as in Geneva. Recognition of world citizenship and acceptance of its responsibilities are the solution.

While Mr. Henderson now tours the capitals of Europe in his courageous attempt to reconcile conflicting viewpoints, he still has a conference behind him. For this larger conference, to which every loyal citizen of the world is a delegate, there is no adjournment. It is always in session. Its members depend for their security on the only ultimately effective instrument of defense—"the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

Laird Walker

MR. JAMES J. WALKER, once of New York City, more recently an ornament of the French Riviera, has visited the Isle of Wight. The unspoiled charm of that lovely island, its leafy inland walks, its picturesque cliffs washed by the waters of the Solent and the Spithead, have cast their usual pleasant spell upon him, even as they did on those other illustrious lovers of the isle, Queen Victoria and Lord Tennyson.

The winding lanes of rural England, Mr. Walker finds, banish unwanted memories of tortuous byways in Gotham's disordered city rule. Strange as it may appear, he is reported to declare, Broadway no longer calls to him. A farmer's life in England is the thing. That is, of course, a gentleman farmer's. Let others join the Manhattan chorus of "East side, West side." He would be a squire of the shires. To the fashion-plate ex-Mayor the prospect of becoming another "John Peel, with his coat so gay," is naturally alluring.

But why stop at being merely a squire? Goodness knows, there are estates a-plenty in bonnie Scotland. 'Tis a picture that could not fail to please a man of cultured sensibilities—"Laird" Walker, arrayed in kilts and sporran, striding across the Scottish moors. He would not be the first Tammany sachem who, gracefully retiring on the results of economies achieved during a hard-working business career, and listening to his bagpipers during dinner, has found Caledonia less "stern and wild" than his own native heath.

Policemen as Peacemakers

ONE way of policing a "tough" district is to have officers patrolling in pairs with hands on truncheons ready for argument. That is the routine way and it does not vary much whether the locale is the water front of some south European port, certain of the "boulevards extérieurs" of Paris; London's Limehouse or notorious sections of the East Side in New York City. Courage and wariness are requisite, for the guardians of the law in such places live on the firing line. The trouble with this way is that it is too much like war. It breeds more trouble.

There is another way, judging by the happy results of a novel experiment made recently by a contingent of the New York police force. "Little Italy," a district on the upper East Side, has been described by a magistrate as "the toughest part of New York." It has not liked policemen. That dislike has extended to shooting at them. Steadfastly, however, the police have continued their efforts to win the friendship of the neighborhood, undiscouraged by its frequent declaration that it "hated the sight of a cop." And, of course, the upshot of this practical returning of good for evil is a ringing vindication of the method.

Two or three days ago the police gave a party to all the dwellers in Little Italy. It was a regular gala day. From 4 to 6 o'clock the boys and girls were entertained with sports and games; from 7 to 10 the mothers and fathers joined in the fun. A fine police band played for the dances at evening in the street. There was roller skating for the children.

Police Commissioner James S. Bolan held an al fresco reception. Scowls gave way to broad grins. Cheers were given for the winners and hurrahs for the musicians. The only thing that was thrown at the police was a pillow flung from an upstairs window by an Italian woman who could not contain her enthusiasm when the band played an air from Verdi's "Tosca."

Just an episode in the kaleidoscopic life of a great cosmopolitan city. Just another day for some of the rank and file of a fine body of men in the line of duty. But who shall measure the far-reaching beneficial results of this friendly gesture by the policemen of New York?

Stabilization

FOR a few days last week Campobello was the world capital. The London conferees have waited anxiously for any word from that New Brunswick island, or more lately from the cruiser Indianapolis. Whole peoples in those countries which are still on the gold standard have held their breath. All money markets have stood by eagerly. For what? For the last word on currency stabilization from the President of the United States.

Monday morning's message to the conference brought the week-end presidential pronouncements to four:

1. He cannot accept the latest London stabilization formula.

2. He has no objection to central bank operations intended to iron out speculative fluctuations in the foreign price of the dollar.

3. He thinks that the foreign price of the dollar is not yet low enough to afford a fair stabilization value.

4. He hopes the conference will not be diverted by "temporary exchange fixing," and says "sound internal economic systems" and "permanent stabilization" will do the most good.

Let us view these statements in order. The London gold resolution practically said nothing. Read several times, however, it seemed to imply that the United States should help the gold countries. The implication would come, one assumes, from joint adherence to the item which, on the part of the off-gold countries, notes the determination of the gold countries to maintain their gold position. The way to help, as the gold bloc sees it, is to curb dollar depreciation. Something on this order must have influenced the President to reject an otherwise innocent-appearing formula.

The President has no objection to central bank operations destined to iron out speculative fluctuations on the exchanges. What can this mean? According to the New York Times, it signifies that the Federal Reserve System will buy and sell foreign exchange—or money for transfer into foreign money—on the opposite side to the speculators. But, even if this is a fact, the intention must remain more or less a gesture till the system has been armed with authority, resources, and knowledge of the President's ultimate stabilization intentions.

Otherwise the statement can mean nothing. The Federal Reserve System, like the Bank of England, is a quasi-private institution. When the Bank of England started such operations in respect of the pound, it was equipped with an act of Parliament and resources which now amount to a billion dollars. No such authority has been vouchsafed to the Federal Reserve System. No resources have been extended to it. Its gold is locked up by the ban on gold payments. Its holdings of foreign money, which would have to be supplied to the dollar-selling speculators, are negligible.

Finally, granted the authority and the resources, the transactions would be a blind gamble without foreknowledge of the President's ultimate plans of how low the lower dollar he desires shall be—and a gamble with funds supposedly earmarked for the financing of business and commerce.

But the President, in spite of his rejection of the London formula, in spite of his other cryptic utterances, has not slammed the door leading to stabilization. The Federal Reserve could, and probably will, exert its influence, by admonition and by a kind of control, over the foreign exchange market, though without trying to stop the fall of the dollar. This may be regarded as the first step.

There is a question whether so shadowy a stabilization, coupled with the President's refusal to accept the London resolution, will satisfy the gold bloc nations. One can sympathize with their standpoint. They cannot agree to any breaking down of international fences without some assurance against continually depreciating currencies. That goes without saying. At the same time the President's first duty is to see that nothing handicaps the recovery in the United States which has now gotten under way. This is not so selfish as it sounds. President Roosevelt had a problem on his hands which demanded bold and frankly experimental measures. If he succeeds, the benefit will accrue not only to the United States, but also to all those producers in other parts of the world who sell their goods to the United States, and who have been awaiting a revival in American demand.

Both his problem and his measures have been appreciated by such expert foreign observers as John Maynard Keynes, the English economist. But there is no tendency as yet on the part of other countries to embark on anything like the price reflation schemes that Mr. Roosevelt has initiated in the United States. It is not possible for the President in these circumstances to slow down his own ship to the pace of the slowest ship in the squadron.

Is there any way out of what seems an impasse? There is. Let stabilization be put on ice, save for the kind of exchange control so far promised, until American recovery has generated its own momentum; let other nations agree to put in practice a program of price reflation to which they have paid lip service for two years past, a program which would help to sustain American primary prices without too much recourse to national measures, and then let the dollar be stabilized in the only way that it can properly be stabilized, namely, fixed in terms of some world unit of value. Stabilization must come sooner or later. Government by uncertainty is as perilous as is a world economy without a common measuring rod.

What Are You Going to Do About It?

TO THE Crusaders—who sometime ago asked the coöperation of dry leaders in preventing the return of the evils which existed before prohibition—and to all those friends of temperance who voted for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, a question is due. If the amendment is repealed, what are you going to do about it?

The question is not an idle one. Indeed, no more important query could be raised at this time. Back of the repeal movement are forces that only the intelligent dry has ever squarely faced. It was a recognition of these forces, their threat and their strength, that kept most dry leaders battling for their cause during the last few years.

The wet press has backed you in your fight for repeal. Do not for a moment imagine that the wet press as a whole was acting altruistically. Many of the wet journals fought for the return of alcohol that they might profit by its advertising. Let the friend of temperance who voted wet understand this clearly. This section of the wet press will fight to the last ditch for the right to carry publicized temptation in its pages. It will battle to flood the nation with the propaganda of liquor; newspaper, magazine and radio will vie for their share of profits at the expense of the home. The weight and influence of this section of the press in the battle for a wide-open return of booze will be enormous. What are you going to do about it?

Politicians have fought for you. Some few were disinterested and honest. Many more were fighting for selfish reasons. Every crooked and corrupt politician wants to see booze back on its old platform. Booze was the corrupt politician's greatest ally before prohibition. Such politicians are as one in the fight to reconstruct that alliance. Their methods in this fight will be unprincipled and devious. The power they represent will be enormous. And every ounce of this weight will be thrown into the scale against public decency, morality and temperance. It will be to their interest and profit to have alcohol cut loose from all control. What are you going to do about it?

Behind the politician and the wet press stands the vast army of those who stand to profit by a return to liquor. Brewer, distiller, wholesaler, transporter, saloonkeeper, with a vast reservoir of cash to be used for graft and corruption, are enlisted in the fight to keep the river of booze flowing freely. Through the wet press and the grafting politician they will fight every attempt at control. What are you going to do about it?

If the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, you who led the fight against repeal, and those who voted for its withdrawal, will be faced with a grave responsibility. That responsibility you may not shirk or evade. It will be there on your doorstep with the morning paper. It will be at your elbow on the street and in the office. What are you going to do about it?

Editorial Notes

For many years Belgian flower and vegetable growers have needed Chilean nitrate of soda, while Chileans have desired the ready-made clothing and linens manufactured in Belgium, but, due to difficulties in obtaining funds for payments and of fixing contracts in variable moneys, no satisfactory arrangement for supplying each other's needs could be concluded. Recent signing of a commercial treaty in Brussels does not mean that these differences have been conciliated. They have merely been brushed aside in favor of the simplest of all rates of exchange, the direct exchange of the goods.

In a recent sermon, Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University said:

> Wouldn't it be terrible in this machine age, when we can see the stars and the moon, and an old man can read fine print, if we were to miss everything in the spiritual world? Wars were fought before Jesus came, but after he appeared he showed that love is the strongest force, and if you want to disarm your enemy, love him. It is ridiculous for us, knowing this, to go back to hatred and revenge and murder.

Which will strike many as being both an ideal and practical plan for disarmament.

Scotland's last bank failure was in 1878, a recent dispatch stated, and Americans may as well admit it takes more than a "Scotch joke" to explain that.

A New Rural Civilization

ABOUT 1945 or '46, we shall suddenly realize that a sociological revolution has occurred. The phenomenon of which I speak is, however, starting now. It is gathering momentum. On a recent trip through New Hampshire and Maine, I found town after town where one or more city families have moved into neglected or semi-abandoned farms. Most towns had two or three. It is true that the majority of the families have had previous farm experience, which is a distinctly favorable augury of a happier era ahead.

Paradoxically, one remedy for our present situation may lie in expanding an industry already greatly overproductive. When the Industrial Revolution began in England about 1750, machinery began rolling a snowball which has grown until it lilliputianizes the men pushing it.

Governments may ultimately learn to control industrial production. When and if they do, it may for a time mean an irritating, poverty-stricken existence for workers.

A possible way out is a new rural civilization. It is vitally important that the public shall conceive the picture in its entirety.

The malignant growth of selfishness in the past quarter of a century is the responsible agent for the world's present condition. The sociological phenomenon I see growing from the quagmire of present trouble has two distinct features.

First, millions of families will go back to the land, not primarily to make money, but to live. Second, as a nation we shall learn that worthy living which in itself brings happiness, is a much more satisfactory philosophy than money-getting.

The question is immediately asked: How can any more of our population make a living from the soil, if the farmers are starving now? It should be said that as a matter of sober fact our farmers are not starving. Thousands of them have had financial troubles, but they have eaten more regularly and of more wholesome food than the poor class of the industrial centers.

The new rural civilization, as it is now starting, and will continue to develop, will have "maintenance" or "sustenance" farming as its backbone. Ninety per cent of a family's living will come directly from the farm. Each community will have its civic center, where literature, art, drama, and entertainment will be provided.

In this "new deal" every boy and girl will be given a college education by the state. This does not mean a vocational training entirely. Boys and girls should both be given backgrounds that will help practically. But the stress should be principally upon cultural subjects. Then the nation will have a cultured, thoughtful, creative rural people.

I can conceive of the creative art and æsthetic centers far from the madding crowds. There will be time for cultivating the cultural sides of life. People will be living for the joy of living, not for monetary gain.

One actual example (except for the name) will suffice to explain. In a small mountain valley in central New Hampshire, John Smith bought a 100-acre farm in the spring of 1930. It cost $1800 —with a house in fair shape, a barn in poor shape, and several outbuildings. There are 20 acres of tillage, 40 acres of pasture, the balance is woodland. Here is Mr. Smith's story as I have it jotted down in my notebook.

"I lost my city job in January, 1930, and looked three months. My wife and I, by sacrificing, had saved $3000 over a period of ten years. Were we to sit still and watch our life's savings go? My wife was brought up on a farm. I didn't know a cabbage from a pineapple, figuratively speaking.

"I could see no prospect of work as a carpenter. We bought this farm. We are two miles from a delightful village. The two youngsters are carried to school. We belong to the Church, the Historical Society, the Grange, the Farm Bureau. My wife belongs to the Women's Club, and I to a Men's Club. We have more social life than we ever had in the city. The town has a good library, and we subscribe to a few good magazines and papers.

"As for food, we live like kings. Two cows give us milk, butter and cream. We have hens and a few rabbits, and a horse. I raise every bit of food they consume. We grow a big garden, have lots of fruit, and Mrs. Smith cans and preserves a great deal. I raise a steer and pigs for meat, in addition to poultry and rabbits.

"As for cash, I sell a couple of hundred dollars worth of wood each winter. Last fall I sold a hundred chickens for a dollar each. I sold one pig for twelve dollars. Mrs. Smith sold sixty dollars of raspberries.

"It's the way of living which appeals to us. Somehow money has become secondary. We are happy, healthy, and count for something in the community. I only wish that millions of city families could know the joys of country living."

H. S. P.

As I Knew Them—Sir William Crookes

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

THERE is a stage in our early years when our chins barely reach the edge of a table. We envisage objects thereon as of two dimensions. Nevertheless it is a receptive age. Impressions are then acquired which are indelible and may profoundly affect our after lives. I call to mind an instance of this kind when I watched, under the above limitations of stature and vision, Sir William Crookes perfect his invention of the radiometer. The famous natural scientist was visiting my father at our country home near London, and on a table in the library Crookes had gathered materials for proving the belief which he held at that time that light might possess the power of initiating motion.

When examining the residue left over from the manufacture of sulphuric acid, Crookes had observed that it gave in the spectroscope a bright green line, which had not previously been noticed. He investigated this indication and, after many failures, succeeded in isolating a new element, which he named *thallium*. Then determining the atomic weight of *thallium* by the use of a vacuum, he found that it was heavier when cold than when hot; and pursuing these researches, he devised the principle of the radiometer with the special purpose of ascertaining if light might not have the property of creating motion.

So it happened that upon that library table Crookes was working at his problem, watched by an observant if small assistant. He inserted within a vacuum glass bulb, similar to the modern incandescent electric light bulb, four small squares of talc, arranged like the arms of a windmill, and balanced on the point of a needle, driven into a cork. Lacking some temporary support for the contrivance, he bade me find him something into which he could fix the stem of the bulb. I accordingly brought to him from the dining room the only likely articles which I could commandeer in my haste—a half-emptied bottle of claret and a silver candlestick. As I offered my alternatives he selected the latter, saying:

"It were well to keep too much wine away from science, but nothing could be more fitting or more symbolic than a candlestick!"

When all was ready he struck a lucifer match and held it so that its flame was about three inches from the bulb. The imprisoned and delicately balanced vanes of talc (showing their native glitter on one side but painted black on the reverse side) at once began to whirl around. So was invented the radiometer.

Later Crookes's researches into the qualities and attributes of light, and the phenomena produced by the discharge of electrical currents through highly exhausted tubes, brought him to the invention of the blue-light vacuums, since known as "Crookes's tubes." From that lovely conception evolved the theory of radiant matter and the discovery of the Röntgen and X-rays.

In the intensity of my interest I asked Crookes, "What makes those little wings go around?"

Enigmatical was his reply.

"None may confidently say as yet. But I think that the motion may be caused by repulsion from radiation, or possibly light itself may be transformed to motion."

Long after, being again with Crookes, I reminded him of the day when, as a boy, I had asked him to tell me what made the talc vanes of his radiometer revolve in the proximity of light, and of the reply which he had given to me. With utmost care he at once sought to erase from my mind the misapprehensions which had suggested his earliest conclusions; and he explained his more recent deductions. Then he urged me:

—"Take to your heart the cardinal law of science, which is that not alone must one be courageous in seeking, but equally courageous in putting aside theories which facts do not support. If in the climb to knowledge the feet stumble, never be afraid to say, 'My step was faulty; this firmer ground shall lead me upward.'"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Choppin' Cotton"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We wish to call your attention to an error of statement in the first paragraph of your editorial "Choppin' Cotton." Cotton is chopped. The principal reason for chopping cotton is to get a good "stand" by chopping out many of the stalks. In order to insure a stand, cotton is planted much thicker than would be the case if no chopping was to be done.

Then when the cotton is about six inches high, the chopper goes along the rows and chops out all the plants, leaving the best about ten or twelve inches apart in the row, sometimes farther than that. Of course, in this chopping process many weeds are killed, and frequent cultivation keeps the weeds out of the crop.

Philadelphia. (MRS.) FRED. M. HUGGINS.

The Liquor Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The prohibition question has puzzled many of us all through the years. We have seen it enacted into laws in many places, under different names, and covering different measures of territorial extent. I disagreed with many of my best friends and voted for prohibition when North Dakota went dry. Later, after being absent from the State for a couple of years, I returned for a visit and found saloons operating in a wide-open way. Several years later I met a friend in a Wisconsin city, and I asked him what he was doing. His answer was, "I am traveling in North Dakota selling beer for a brewery." The prohibition issue had gone to the polls and been enacted into law. In spite of this fact, the breweries of other states could conduct a profitable business there.

The situation exercised an influence in my thinking on the subject which lasted for more than twenty years: I did not vote on either side of a wet and dry issue during at least that length of time. I agreed with many, and they with me, that without the living support of at least 80 per cent of the people a law was a dead letter on the statute books. I remained dry in thought and practice, but never voted again on either side of the question.

The prohibition sentiment and vote continued to grow until it finally captured the public mind in measure enough to become written into the basic law of the land. I belong with those who observe the law and who stand against repeal. We do not agree that the law should be repealed on the ground that it cannot be enforced. When a nation adopts a law the duty of the citizen is to observe it. We do not agree with the President that, for revenue's sake, the nation should be associated with a criminal trade, sharing in the profits thereof. So, we oppose the proposed unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Some people favor repeal, if repeal must be accepted, on conditional terms. They hold that, should the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed, the Government, exclusively, should manufacture and distribute alcoholic drinks, on practically a nonprofit basis. They also hold that the alcoholic content should be held at so low a point that intoxication would be almost, if not quite, impossible. Fewer fortunes would be spent on "personal liberty" campaigns were governments to remove profits from the alcoholic trade.

I am a daily patron of cafeterias and cafés, and occasionally I purchase a soft drink at a soda fountain. I confess that visions which I sometimes have of young men and young women quaffing stein after stein of beer these days, in those necessary places, cause me to tremble for the days that may follow repeal, unless the Government keeps the manufacture, distribution and measure of alcoholic content strictly within its own management.

E. KENNEDY.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Clean-Up Week

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A distinctive feature of American life is "Clean-Up Week," during which the accumulated rubbish of the past year is disposed of.

Recently a visiting British author criticized our American countryside for its ugliness, its unattractive and inartistic vista and panorama of tottering fences, unpainted wooden barns, corrugated iron structures, rubbish heaps, and general unsightliness of scenery that railroad passengers view for hundreds of miles.

Why not put the young men of the country along the railroad tracks to clean up the scenery? It may be all right to send the boys to the woods. But, after all, a forest is only a forest. Let us put spruce down in the woods, but let us also spruce up in and around our houses.

Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. CHARLES HOOPER.